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THINGS THAT NEVER DIE.

The pure, the bright, the beautiful,
That stirred our hearts in youth;
The impulse to a worthless prayer,
Unanswered yet in truth;
The dreams of love and fame,
The longing after something lost,
The spirit's yearning cry,
The striving after better hopes—
These things can never die.

The timid hand stretched forth to aid
A brother in his need,
The kindly word in grief's dark hour,
That proves a friend indeed;
The plea of mercy softly breathed
When justice threatened high,
The sorrow of a contrite heart—
These things shall never die.

The memory of a clasping hand,
The spell of sympathetic eye,
The kiss of love, the pressure dear,
That make up life's first bliss;
If with a firm, unchanging faith,
And holy trust and high,
The sorrow of a contrite heart—
These things shall never die.

The cruel and the bitter word,
That rankled as it fell;
The chilling want of sympathy
We feel but never tell;
The hard repulse that chills the heart,
Whose hopes were bounding high.
In an unfading record kept—
These things shall never die.

Let nothing pass, for every hand
Can find some work to do;
Lose not a chance to awaken love,
Be firm and just and true;
So shall a light that cannot fade,
Beam on thee from on high,
And angel voices say to thee,
These things shall never die.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, May 26, 1888.

MR. EDITOR:—Members of the District Bar Association were busily engaged the early part of this week in making final preparations for the lawyers' convention, which began its session Tuesday afternoon, with the view of forming a national bar association. The gratifying attendance of lawyers from all parts of the country was secured by correspondence with bar associations in every State and territory. The red parlor of the Ebbitt House was engaged as the headquarters of the convention, where arriving delegates were expected to report, register, and receive tickets entitling them to seats in the convention. As each delegate arrived he registered in the book prepared for the purpose and was simultaneously supplied with a delegates ticket numbered to correspond with the number of his register. Some of the delegates arrived Monday, but the greatest number did not reach here until noon of the day of meeting, so that, while business in the morning was somewhat slack, it grew brisk rapidly as the hour for opening the convention approached, and the headquarters were filled with the hum of greetings and general conversation among prominent members of the bar from all sections of the country. The importance of the object of the convention was so generally recognized that the bar association vied with each other in sending as delegates some of the brightest lights of the legal fraternity, so that the assemblage was a notable one. One of the earliest to register was Senator Dawes, who represented the Bar Association of Berkshire County, Mass.

The Mills tariff bill is to be held open for amendment and considered clause by clause, with the usual five minutes debate, instead of being voted on unamended and at once as was proposed. The protectionist leaders who seemed so favorably impressed with the idea of the direct vote when it was first suggested, have changed their minds on the subject since making a more thorough canvass. Instead of the three majority against it, on which the vote counted, the chances favored its passage if brought to an out-and-out vote. The democrats have been marshaled into line much more skillfully this season, and their party discipline has been better maintained than ever before since they became the majority in the House. The republicans take the position that they cannot afford, merely to make a party issue distinct, to throw away any chance of discrediting or defeating legislation which they view as threatening material injury to their constituents.

Major Powell's scheme for damming the tributaries of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, and using their waters for irrigating about a million square miles of arid land lying east of the Rocky Mountains, suggests a means of preventing the annual freshets, one of which has just worked such injury to the Mississippi valley, and at the same time making the work of prevention pay for itself in the increased value of the irrigated land. If the vast volume of water which now not only goes to waste itself but lays waste to everything else within its reach, can be turned into reservoirs, and thence be distributed by canals in such a way that the farmer can make use of it as he wants it, the result ought to be the raising of the value of the public domain at least twenty fold. Major Powell wants an appropriation of $250,000 wherewith to begin work.

Senator Quay is modern in his tastes as well as progressive. He has discarded the old-fashioned, square-seated, leather-covered chair, which was for so long the regulation chair of the Senate, in favor of a cane seat revolving chair. There are remaining in the Senate just fifty of these old leather covered chairs. Twenty-six Senators have substituted revolving chairs for the old style. There is no uniformity in the revolving chairs brought in, each Senator giving orders for such pattern and shape as he preferred. Some have cane seats and backs and others perforated, but all are provided with cushions and all have arms.

The sound of trumpet and drum have stirred the air of Pennsylvania avenue this week. In the early part it was the visiting firemen; later the Knights of the Golden Eagle. The Baptist brethren and the lawyers of the nation who have finished their first session, do not make much of a public stir with their movements, but are not the less welcome. Washington, the [illegible] holds out her hands in greeting to all who will come, whether their advent is under swaying banners and heralded by martial strains or whether they slip unobserved, singly and in groups, from the station to the hotels, gripsack in hand. L.

Dr. W. F. G. Young, who figured so largely at Winston a year ago, was on the 9th sentenced, at Baltimore, to eighteen months confinement in the penitentiary.

Extracts from the Speech of S. S. Cox on the Tariff.

If will not be doubted that it is an under statement, that to get $200,000,000 into the Treasury it costs a million. If this be not accepted as true, then go to the custom-houses and inquire for the bills of lading. When you find out the fact as I did, you will not wonder at the duplication of the tariff, but will not wonder that the father of all sin-ridden is the father of the tariff. [Laughter.] Members grow indignant at the percentages levied on the necessaries and the immunity on the free list of luxuries, but they grow reconciled when it is known that these sums go to carry on government. They are reasonably content with them, even though they create a surplus and endanger values and credits. But this is not the head devil in the business. Our tariff makes horns and hoofs free, while it taxes the Word of God. The devil is in that, but only a little devil. It is when he adds to the tax that goes to the Treasury the robberies outside that the worst begins. Do you deny this result? I give you a touchstone to test it.

We import, say, $400,000,000 a year of the protected goods, and pay an average of 47.10 per cent. on them. Alongside in the merchant's store are the competing American goods. They are 47.10 per cent. higher than they would be sold outside of the United States. And since they are five times the value of the foreign goods, in dollars, we must pay $5 tax to the protected manufacturer where we pay $1 to the Government. Any woman who buys Irish linen in Cork, or a shawl in Paris, will know when she brings it in the unhappy fact. It is sometimes true, as this debate develops, that American goods are cheaper over our own borders. They have to be sold in foreign markets and to compete they must be undersold.

The devil is never dressed up so elegantly as when he appears as a protectionist.

Oh! how is the devil dressed?
He is dressed in his Sunday best,
With his scarlet coat and breeches of blue,
But there is a hole for the tail to come through.
[Laughter.]

It is said that when the devil walked the earth in full dress he took most delight in scaring a cunning old lawyer "cheating by statute." [Laughter.] If he had only known the complicated machinery of the tariff, ad valorem and specific, mixed on his own dress, by the square inch and by the threads, he would have enjoyed far more the legislative cheat. [Laughter.]

A FORM OF A TYRANNY.

And now, I ask, where, under our Constitution, where, by the laws of nature, where, by the laws of Providence, is the warrant to thus violate the rights of property? Governments may seize property, the property of individuals, by mere arbitrary act. This, says Dr. Wayland is a form of tyranny with which all the nations of Europe of old were too well acquainted.

But—

He says—

the same thing is done by unjust legislation. That is, when legislators, how well-soever chosen enact unjust laws, by which the property of the part, or the whole, is unjustly taken away, or unjustly subjected to an oppressive taxation.

Again he says—

This view of public duty on these difficult subjects I commend to younger members. They did not embarrass me either as a member from agricultural Ohio or commercial New York. Indeed, I believe they sent me to Congress again and again from the great metropolis. [Applause.]

Some members here are unequal to the effort or are reluctant to attempt to make [illegible] for the general good. My commission is as a Representative of the United States from New York and not for New York. [Applause.]

Members admit that there are certain productions that upon principle should not have protection; but they declare that they will make reprisals for the clamors and exactions of the tariff in other matters where they are unprotected. I have inveighed against this system as mutual brigandage and the reciprocity of robbery. [Applause and laughter.]

Our tariffs illustrate them in every paragraph. Kentucky wants cheap copper stills for her whisky. She gets even with the Michigan robber by demanding a tariff on hemp. Now hemp is to be on the free list, and why not copper? Maine steals on lumber to make up for the Massachusetts roguery on fabrics.

Massachusetts howls for cheap coal; Pennsylvania says, no; and so Massachusetts goes out with a Home Market Club and knocks down the West and South, to rifle them of half their gains on raw cotton. Tennessee, Virginia, and North Carolina, being fleeced all round in clothing, sugar, and what not, go for goobers at a cent a pound. [Laughter.] California demands a large reprisal for her lumber, because she is fleeced on salt by New York, West Virginia, Ohio, and Michigan. The Gulf States form a band of brigands, and march forth with precious little hope for any steal worth the powder; but being reduced to extremities, they call on Fra Diavalo from Louisiana to lead against the robber gang of cut throats on cotton ties and trace-chains. Pennsylvania, the Robert Macaire of the lot, steals boldly on all articles from a plate glass to a locomotive; and to make up for the general loss, the Northwest masks herself behind her forests and demands timber reprisals, and so on. Nothing is sacred. Even the corsets of Connecticut, around which hover so many happy associations [laughter], or the brier-wood pipes of Knickerbocker are not safe from the interchangeable piracies of the tariff. [Laughter and applause.] Oh, the beauty of reciprocal rascality! [Laughter.]

IS IT ROBBERY, OR WHAT?

Gentlemen seem to take umbrage because we call these tariffs which take from one class to give to another robbery. But I have the best ethics for the statement that the right of property is violated by the individual by cheating, stealing, robbing [illegible] universally, just as these crimes prevail, production languishes, industry diminishes, and the richest soil fails these few and impoverished inhabitants. But when Government lays its powerful grip on the property of the citizen to bestow that property on favored enterprises, it is none the less robbery because done under the forms of law.

Oh, but the gentleman from Ohio, [Mr. Butterworth] says it is not a tax, only a "trade regulation." [laughter.] In this he differs from every writer upon political science. I am inclined, notwithstanding the euphemism, to call it otherwise. [Laughter.] The suave expression "trade regulation" sounds pretty, but it is all the same a tax and something worse.

A TRADE REGULATION.

But stop! Mr. Chairman, I should apologize. I must be decorous. [Laughter.] It is not robbery. Since the time-honored taxes from one person to give to another [illegible] to a twilight-of-hand manipulation, is it not merciful to call it by another name than robbery? Ah, sir, it is done in the night season. [Laughter.] It is done against the defenseless victim when he or she is asleep and in their homes. Some folks would call it larceny. [Laughter and cheers.] But I am a parliamentarian. [Laughter.] Therefore I call it a "trade regulation." Remember all I have read a volume by M. Huc, a Catholic priest, who, dressed in the yellow robes, traveled through Thibet. He made many graphic descriptions of the then strange land of the Grand Llama. Among other descriptions I quote from memory the story of an adventure in the Thibetan mountains.

AN EUPHEMISM—"TRADE REGULATIONS."

A brigand meets the priest upon the road. The brigand does not point a pistol at his breast nor draw a knife. He says with perfect courtesy:

"Venerable elder brother! It is cold today in the mountains. I would like the loan of thy cloak."

"Beloved friend, dost thou not see that I am tired with walking? Thy horse, if thou pleasest."

This is a "trade regulation" in the land of the Grand Llama! Great [laughter.]

But the great bulk of our tariff larcenies is done in the night season; and if Dr. Wayland and other writers be correct beyond a cavil, these unequal, unlawful, and outrageous taxes are again the language of my friend from Ohio, used in this House, and not in Canada—it is not even taxation. It is a little trade regulation by which Ohio is made magnificent and prosperous at the expense of our Southern brethren.

SUN AND COAL.

Gentlemen complain that this bill is a radical bill to ruin our industries. How can this be so? Why, the sun and his kindred elements are regarded as aliens against which we must have protection and prohibition. Coal is left off the free list, although ready to drop into our ships from the cliffs of Nova Scotia, to give caloric to the factories of New England.

Mr. Chairman, I once had occasion here to improve upon one of Bastiat's fables so as to apply it to our country, but I did not then know that the story had a basis in fact. M. Rouviere, late prime minister of France, in a speech in 1882, I think, said that the tallow chandlers of France—good, kind, simple protectionists—petitioned the chamber of deputies to suppress gas. Why? Because it would ruin their business.

With this new light I beg to repeat the analogue, with my own comments, and to print Bastiat's petition as an addendum to my remarks.

M. Bastiat's petitioners desired to suppress sunlight. They were protectionists of the genuine type. They demanded that the authorities should close all windows and sky-lights, inside and outside, all shutters, curtains, blinds, bull's-eyes, openings, chinks, clefts, and fissures whereby the sun enters to the disadvantage of the manufacturers of wicks, snuffers, street-lamps, extinguishers, and the producers of oil, tallow, resin, and alcohol. [Great Laughter.]

"No cheap and plentiful light from abroad for us," they cried. [Laughter.] Let us have petroleum against the external competition of daylight. Light is an uppish, solar foreigner, and should not rival the coal gas from Pennsylvania. [Laughter.] Light is alien. It is cheap, pauper labor. [Laughter.] It inundates us half the time. Your Joshua is a protectionist. [Laughter.] He would have it stand still that coal and gas be high-priced. [Laughter.] The market for gas, candlesticks, and gas burners should not be disturbed. Oh, no! For is not light a secret enemy, purchased with foreign gold? [Laughter.] Quench it, and artificial light will be gorgeous and bountiful, though dear. How many domestic industries does not the prism destroy? It saps the foundations of agriculture, for is not tallow from the sheepfolds of my friend from Vermont [Mr. Stewart]? Laughter.] It destroys the oil market, plugs the gushing wells, and interferes with transportation. It throws out of employment workmen innumerable; it reduces the wages of such as are left. Under this policy of free light, what becomes of what is left of the whaling industries of New England? Who protects the heroes of the harpoon? The very bronzes, gildings, crystals, lamps, and spacious saloons of the rich are useless half the time because illumined by the proximity of the sun.

Let us build an opaque roof, ribbed with steel, over the land. [Applause and laughter.] What matter the expense? Every American coal-bunk and American mine will furnish the material for an American-made gas-retort. No gratuities of nature, no natural wealth. Give labor a chance. [Laughter.] Let manufactures thrive. Down with the sun! Imprison electricity! Up with old chaos and darkness! And while cheap foreign labor is forbidden in its products at the custom house forget not also to bar out from Castle Garden the cheap foreign laborer who comes thither with light in his eye and iron in his blood; for is not light and iron as alien to the protectionists? [Applause and laughter.]

PEANUT INDUSTRY AND THE SON OF AMERICA.

The raiser of peanuts, by a parity of reasoning, protest against the free importation of that article. It is consumed by my little Arab constituency of the Bowery. [Laughter.] I must regard them. Because the same article is raised by those cheap labor [illegible] by the clotheless condition under Afric's burning sun—let peanuts be protected! Why not? The same philosophy applies to the salt made abroad by solar radiance and evaporation. The sun is a cheap laborer, and although we have a sun shining over our own Ouondaga in New York, it has not the colorific properties and chromic results of other suns, in other lands, which hue and sway vast mines of these saline crystals in the bosom of the earth.

There is coal, too. Why should it not be protected or restricted from abroad? Is it not the product of the sun and nature?

THE SUN, CARBON, AND LOCOMOTION.

One Sabbath George Stephenson sees a train flashing by with its long white plume of steam. Turning to his friend, he said: "Can you tell me what is the power driving that train?"

"Well, it is not one of your engines," he replied, "but what drives the engine?"

"Why, a canny Newcastle lassie, to be sure," replied the engineer.

"What do you say to the light of the sun?"

"How?" asked the friend.

"It is nothing else," said the engineer. "It is light bottled up in the earth for hundreds of thousands of years, light absorbed by plants and vegetation being necessary for the condensation of carbon during the process of their growth. It is, be, not carbon in another form, and now, after being buried in the earth for long ages in fields of coal, that sunlight is again brought forth and harnessed, made to work and impart that locomotive or great human purposes."

Was there not poetic beauty in the reality of this conception? Think of it. This sun power, equal to millions of horses, is not only every day providing fuel for some great locomotive emergency of the future, but it lifts up fabulous weights of watery vapor into the clouds, which return to bless the earth by giving form and color, fiber and juices, scent and strength to tree and flower.

These same sunbeams, when pressed into coal by the centuries and ponderosities, and when mined and fired, become incentives to motion. They outstrip Apollo's coursers of the sun. They move the fast-flying shuttles of interchange to create the tapestry of a better civilization. [Applause.]

Why should these natural and cheap workers for human happiness be laid under embargo and prohibited to our people?

THE FRUITS OF THE EARTH—ARE THEY FREE?

The same cogency of reasoning, patriotic love of a home market, and independence of foreign supply, especially in case of war, is illustrated in a petition sent to this House by a Connecticut gardener from Glastonbury. Almost in sight of the Charter oak his strawberry beds give their succulent rubies to the sun, and the sun, through coal and Stephenson, harnessed a force to bear them to my constituents. But the Connecticut gardener is not satisfied with this nearness to the New York market. He demands that a heavy if not prohibitive duty be placed upon all foreign fresh fruits; oranges now taxed 25 cents a box; on grapes now 20 per cent. ad valorem, and bananas—and why? Because the consumer being satisfied with cheap foreign fruits fresh from the West Indies would discourage his strawberries. [Laughter.] He would embargo the ships of all lands, where currants grow, and figs and dates are sugared by the sun, in order to leave the yearning in the human esophagus for the huckleberries of the Nutmeg State. [Laughter.]

By a parity of reasoning the anchovies and sardines of France and the raisins of Turkey should be prohibited in order to protect the Suckers of Illinois and the grapes of California. [Laughter.]

Truly, when we do begin our attacks upon nature and her processes it is hard to stop. It is the little end of the wedge for a potato, and then the result is a whole catalogue, including the gramniverous animals, the rhinoceros, and elephant, to teach the children natural history. [Laughter.]

The present bill proposes to repeal the 19 per cent. ad valorem on barks, beans, berries, balsams, birds, and bulbs. Who opposes this alliterative benefaction? On barks? Some quack who has found a root which may be mined in the market for medicinal use. On beans? Some maker of castor-oil intended to relieve the infant industry of the home market. [Laughter.] On berries? Some batrachian of the swamp who croaks for protection to his cranberries. Balsams? But why go on? The *argumentum ad absurdum* has no limit for the revision of such a tariff as we have. Let foreign nuts, and seeds, and weeds, and "dried insects not edible," be prohibited or restricted, for is not the country rich in hazels, and hickories, garden seeds, and jimson weeds, and who knows what industries chemistry may not evoke out of these—our natural resources!

INFANT SUCTION POWER.

Mr. Chairman, I am confused by the tabular opulence of our tariff speeches. We have tables on wages, tables on the home market, tables on iron and lumber, tables on cotton and copper, tables on salt and wood-screws, tables on everything. I am afraid we do not study them heedfully. I will not make any tables; but I am studying statistics. I have made a calculation about our infant industries, and their power of suction from a maternal government. [Laughter.] Skipping the era from 1846 to 1860, during the existence of a good Democratic tariff, I beg to develop some statistics. That suction power amounted to 10,441,000 horse-power. [Great laughter.] I prove it by showing the power of the fly in mechanics as a provocative to force. [Laughter.] Taking the unit of power, which is 1 pound weight raised a foot, and the power which a horse raises 33,000 pounds a foot in a minute, I thus get the one-horse power. My friend from Ohio [Mr. Butterworth] late Commissioner of Patents will note my accuracy. [Laughter.] These are statistics. [Laughter.] Then after the manner of our protectionists, I seek the census of 1880. [Laughter.] I desire the number of horses, oxen, milk cows, mules, asses, and other cattle. [Laughter.] They number in the aggregate 48,095,807, from Alabama to Wyoming, all within our borders. I give a period of three months of the year for fly time. [Laughter.] Then, sir, I demonstrate irrefragibly that these five stock for about ten hours of the day keep their tails in motion. [Laughter.] I deduct as an uncertain factor the Texican steer, who uses his foot to kick vagrant flies from off of his ear [great laughter], and then I find that the forces thus expended and utilized, omitting the Texican steer, give me the premises, which I have seen somewhere in the speeches of the gentlemen on the other side, from which I deduce the untold suction power of our infant industries. [Laughter and applause.]

Through this enormous and well-ascertained horse-power in fly time I am enabled to gauge the amount of milk which Michigan sucks through copper. Pennsylvania through iron tubes, Massachusetts on cotton, New Jersey on spool-thread, Louisiana on sugar, Maryland on coal, New York on salt, California on blankets, Ohio on wool, and so on. Of course there is more or less struggling as to which infant should have the right of way. [Laughter] or the first pull at the pap. [Applause and laughter.]

His said, sir, of the infant Hercules that, when he was suckled by him mother that he pulled so hard that he pulled the lacteal fluid and produced the milky way in heaven. Hercules is Pennsylvania. [Applause and laughter.]

I do not affect elaborate tables. They are so common as hardly to be read, especially when they refer to wages under the tariff. A table may show a low scale of wages for England, and a high scale for the United States. But what does it prove? Let me reproduce here, in syllogistic form, these logical skeletons of hand or mouth.

WAGES AND PROTECTION.

Thus argues the protectionist:

England has free trade, England has low wages. *Ergo*, free trade produces low wages.

Again: The United States has protection, the United States has high wages. Therefore protection produces high wages. [Laughter.]

Now, one may very easily parody such chop-logic, thus:

England has a House of Lords. England has low wages. Conclusion: the Lords make wages low. [Laughter.]

Or, the United States is infested with tramps. The United States has high wages. Therefore tramps make wages high. [Laughter.]

Ireland has no snakes. Ireland has low wages. *Argal:* Snakes make wages high. [Laughter.]

Apply the same argument to Russia. Russia has high protection. Russia has low wages. Therefore protection makes wages low.

Turkey—will gentlemen excuse for my reference? [Laughter.] Well, Turkey has a low tariff—8 per cent. Turkey has the Koran. Therefore the Koran makes wages low. [Laughter.]

The truth is, as has been frequently stated on this floor, and proved, that wages are a matter entirely irrelevant to the discussion of tariff, depending upon the law of supply and demand and the circumstances, situation, and resources of the country. [Applause.]

I have discussed, Mr. Chairman, very often here the relation between the tariff and wages. I will not enter upon that further now, except to say that by the reports of our consuls, and notably the consul at Birmingham, Mr. Schoenhof, and by a comparison of tariffs and wages in other countries, it is safe to conclude that the tariff does not affect wages in the sense in which the Republicans claim it. No man can argue, however, from these relations between wages and prices and tariffs, as to the beneficial results to the people.

How a Cannon-Ball Sensates.

[London Family Herald.]

M. Boutibouse, the French *savant*, served in Napoleon's army and was present at many engagements. At the battle of Wagram, in 1809, he was in the heat of the fray; the ranks around him had been terribly thinned by shot, and at sunset he was nearly isolated. While reloading his musket, he was shot down by a cannon-ball. His impression was that the ball had passed through his legs below his knees, completely severing them, for he suddenly sank down, shortened, as he believed, to the extent of about a foot in measurement. The trunk of the body fell backward on the ground and the man's senses were paralyzed by the shock. Thus he lay, motionless, among the dead and wounded all night, not daring to move, when consciousness partially returned, lest the loss of blood should be fatally increased. That he felt no pain he attributed to the stunning effect of the shock on his nervous system, and he was still mentally too numbed to be able to reason as to why he had not died to death. At early dawn he was aroused by one of the medical staff, who came around to help the wounded. "What's the matter with you, my good fellow?" said the surgeon. "Ah, touch me tenderly, doctor," replied M. Boutibouse; "a cannon ball has carried off my legs!" The surgeon examined the limbs referred to, and then giving him a good shake, said, with a loud laugh: "Get up with you, there's nothing the matter with your legs!" M. Boutibouse sprang up in utter astonishment, and stood firmly on the legs which he had thought lost forever. "I felt more thankful," said he, "than I had ever felt in the whole course of my life before. I had not a wound about me. I had indeed been shot down by an ignominense cannon ball, but instead of passing through my legs, as I firmly believed it had, the ball had passed under my feet and had ploughed a hole in the earth beneath at least a foot in depth, into which my feet suddenly sank, giving me the idea that I had been thus shortened by the loss of my legs."

Effects of Bad Temper.

[Journal of Health.]

The effect upon the bodily health of the mind harmssed by bitterness and anger is to propagate derangements and infirmities. The appetite lessens, digestion is impaired, and then follow other functional disorders. The nervous system suffers from continual mental irritability, and hysteria, headache and other painful affections often owe their origin to this prejudicial influence. As has been said: "An irritable and fractious temper, whether due to active temperament or other causes, becomes, necessarily, the instrument of its own punishment. And it furthermore poisons the happiness of all within the circle of its influence. To so many occasions of annoyance, to so many petty vexations are we all, even the most fortunate of us, exposed, that the happiness of the natural irritable man must be continually encountering obstacles, and his health consequently be ever liable to injury."

Love and Law.

A young lawyer who had long paid his court to a lady without much advancing his suit, accused her one day of "being insensible to *the power of love*." "It does not follow," she archly replied, "that I am so, because I am not to be won by the *power of attorney*." "Forgive me," replied the suitor, "but you should remember that all the votaries of Cupid are *solicitors*."

FRENCH CANDY.—Take one pound of Confectioners' sugar, white of one egg, with half its quantity of water; beat thick with the sugar; it will take nearly all of it. Shape with the hand in small round cakes, and press half of a walnut or hickory nut on each side.

The Kings Daughters.

[New York Sun.]

A richly dressed lady leading a shabby little waif of a girl boarded a train at Hartford one morning last summer and led her little charge through the long train, looking inquiringly into the faces of the passengers. Evidently she was seeking some kindly person to whose care she might consign the child, which she was sending into the country for a season. Seeing no face which inspired her with confidence to ask so great a favor, she retraced her steps to put her charge in care of the conductor, when a passenger beside her, a lady, removed her wrap and revealed over her heart a tiny silver Maltese cross tied with a purple ribbon. Instantly the lady approached her, touched the silver cross, whispered the mysterious words, "In His Name," and told her all her need. "In His Name," answered the traveler softly, and tenderly lifted the child on her lap and cared for and amused her through the journey as lovingly as though she were her own.

An impatient "rat-a-tat-tat" of a pencil on a counter at Macy's was not answered as quick as usual and when the delinquent cash girl made her tardy appearance, she was greeted by a sharp reproof. The angry words sprang to her lips in reply, but another "cash" quickly touched the little silver cross she wore on her neck, whispered softly the mystic watchword "In His Name," and instantly the angry words were hushed, while the quick tears sprang to her flashing eyes.

The rector of one of the large churches in Syracuse related during his sermon the need and suffering of a poor family in his parish. At the close of the service a strange lady approached him and said, touching the tiny silver cross she wore: "I am a stranger in the city, but I am one of the King's Daughters. Tell me where those poor people live and I will go to them 'In His Name.'"

A lady, whose elegance of attire and beauty of person attracted the attention and awakened the admiration of all who saw her, stepped out of one of the mega and fashionable stores in New York to her carriage which stood waiting at the door. The wild March wind caught her fluttering silken draperies, and rudely tore her cloak from about her. As she struggled against it a little silver cross fell from he dress and went tinkling down on the pavement. A mite of a girl with a scrap of a shawl over her head darted out of the shelter of the doorway, picked up the silver trinket, and drew its counterpart from her own shabby little frock. "It is the badge of the King's daughters; are you one, too?" She held out both hands with a smile so gentle and tender that it was more precious to the shivering little girl than the money the lady left in her half-frozen hand "In His Name."

One of the hot dusty days last summer a richly dressed woman entered a store on Broadway. Beneath the flashing diamonds that fastened her collar gleamed the Maltese cross of silver, fastened with the royal color. The same silver symbol hung at the neck of the shop girl who served her. "Oh! you wear the silver cross," said the lady; "then we are sisters 'In His Name,'" and swiftly the delicately gloved fingers sought the shop girl's tired hand and clasped it closely over the mass of shimmering silk on the counter while sympathetic inquiries elicited the following: "O, yes! it is a hot, hard day, but so many of the lovevy 'King's Daughters' have spoken to me so kindly that I've forgotten almost to be tired."

All through the summer large boxes of flowers, fruits, and delicacies were sent to the city from the wealthy ladies of Morristown, bearing this inscription: "From the King's Daughters of Morristown to the King's Daughters of Five Points, 'In His Name.'" And all summer, too, boxes of flowers were sent to Castle Garden that every steerage woman passenger might be welcomed to their new home with a flower, all from these same mysterious King's Daughters, whose emblem is ever the tiny cross of silver engraved with the initials I. H. N. and tied with the purple bow.

Who are these royal daughters of the King? What is their mission? What is the signification of the silver symbol they wear and the poteney of the mystic motto, "In His Name?"

In January, 1886, a circle of ten ladies, consisting of Mrs. Margaret Bottome, Miss Hammersley, Miss Dickinson, Mrs. Theodore Irving, Mss. Payson, Mrs. Cortland de Peyster Field, Mrs. Ruggles, Miss Schenck and Miss Libby, met in answer to Mrs. Bottome's invitation to discuss and arrange some plan which should unite all christian women in one grand sisterhood or service. Adopting the system of Edward E. Hale's "Ten Times One" clubs the constituted themselves a Central Ten," around which should crystalize other Tens of workers, not assuming any authority or responsibility over them, but simply to form a nucleus around which they might cluster, and from which they cluster, and from which radiate encouragement, advice and guidance. Of the various names proposed for the order that of the King's Daughters, suggested by Mrs. Irving, was most favorably received, and finally adopted; the badge of the society was selected in the small silver cross tied with the royal color; the watchword chosen was the simple "In His Name" of the apostles of old, and the mottoes of action selected were:

"Look forward and not back."

"Look out and not in."

"Look up and not down."

"Lend a hand."

The society as organized has no constitution and no code of laws save the one general regulation that whenever any reasonable request should be made "In His Name" it should be granted without question and delay. Since the immense growth of the order it has been deemed expedient to constitute the Central Ten an executive committee or advisory board, with Mrs. Bottome as president. It was also decided as the society increased that the formation of bands of tens was impracticable, and that a "Ten" might compromise as many members as was deemed advisable by its leader, leaving the essential liberty of the tens in the choice of work and method of its accomplishment, the great variety of inquiries and views concerning minor details has necessitated the drawing up of constitution, which is soon to be published, and the compilation of a certain amount of printed information which may be obtained, together with the badges, of Miss G. H. Libby, 18 Washington place.

Never was less said or written, and never so few plans made for any work, as the design of the society was to move silently and steadily, and to secretly accomplish its purpose of bridging the chasm between the rich and the poor, and to unite all women engaged in any kind of good work in such a way as to secure to each the sympathy and cooperation of all. Yet from almost every state in the union, and from the most remote countries over the sea—India, Australia and New Zealand—from people in every walk in life, from the patrons of charitable institutions of hospitals, teachers of schools, leaders of philanthropic societies, presidents of colleges, from the belles of Fifth avenue and the street gamin of the Brewery come tidings of the continual organization of tens upon tens of King's Daughters until 8,600 silver crosses have been sold and 10,000 members have enrolled their names among the King's Daughters, although the society has been organized only two years.

In January of the year a branch organization was established, known as the King's Sons, and through their efforts a missionary chapel has been built in the city of Baltimore, whose register is to be supported entirely by the King's Sons.

In a Sugar Hogshead.

Now I am going to tell you the most astonishing story about rats that I have ever heard. I would hardly believe it, but the gentleman who told me was of the best and most truthful men I ever knew, and he said he knew it was so. It might be true, and I think it is true, but it is wonderful. This gentleman was in the grocery business, and there was a big hogshead of damaged sugar down in the cellar in a dark corner. The sugar was not fit to sell, and the hogshead was left there. A family of rats got into it, and lived there and grew and increased and in there were eleven rats of different sizes in the hogshead. They ate up the sugar. They could not climb up the smooth sides of the hogshead, but they made a great noise, and the noise drew down and found them. Then he got the store cat, and put it on the top rim of the hogshead. It looked down on the eleven rats for about five minutes. Then it went away, and was gone about a quarter of an hour and came back with another cat, and they sat and looked down for about ten minutes, but they didn't jump in. They went away and were gone for a long time, and then came back with a third cat, and the three looked down into the hogshead for about five minutes, and then jumped in and made an attack on the rats. But they had miscalculate! The rats fought desperately for their lives; they killed the two strange cats and almost killed the store cat. Its master took it out after it had lost one eye and was terribly bitten. Was it not strange that those cats should calculate in this way and think about it? Nobody can tell how much animals know or how much they can do. To hurt them unnecessarily is cruel, wrong, and has a bad effect on the temper and disposition of the boy or girl who does it.

The Lime Kiln Club.

[Detroit Free Press.]

When the meeting had been called to order Brother Gardner requested Whalebone Howker to come forward to his desk, and when he had him there he continued:

"Brudder Howker, I ar' gwine to send you to Toronto on a mission consarnin' de welfar' ob dis club. Befo' you go I want to speak a few furder words to you."

"Yes, sah."

"In gwine among strangers doan' be so dignified dat people will emagine you own half of Detroit, an' yit on de odder hand doan' be so free and easy dat any one will dare poke you in de ribs. Seek fur de happy medium."

"Doan' be too fond of talk. De less you you say de more you will be credited wid knowin."

"Many a man has broken his leg on de sidewalk bekase he was ashamed to take a safe path in de middle of de road."

"Treat ebery man like a gentleman. De cost is a mere trifle, an' it tickles dier vanity."

"Keep clar of argyment. If a stranger wants to bet on his game turn from him in silent contempt. It de keyes run off de track trus' in de Lawd."

"Be keerful of yer manners at de table. Our likin' for a man kin be killed as dead as a dosh nail by de way he eats."

"De use of enss word ar' to be deplored.

A man wid a clean mouf will be respected, eben among rascals. If you fall ober a wheelbarrow or saw your neck on a clothes line, devote five minits expressin' your feelin's. Den stop short off."

"Doan' be ashamed to carry yer money in yer shoe. Many a member of Congress has come to grief by prancin' around wid his wallet in his pocket.

"If you meet a man who says he doan' believe in de fucher state doan' waste yer bref to argify de matter. He may be a pussen whom de Lawd created widout a soul, just as an experiment."

He Was Acquitted.

[Baltimore Sun.]

Senator Vance tells of a stuttering friend of his in Asheville, a lawyer, who had for a client a man that had been accused of selling liquor without a license. The prisoner had a decidedly alcoholic appearance; in fact his nose might have done service as a beacon near Cape Hatteras on the darkest night. The testimony was taken and the case went on until the Senator's friend rose to make his plea.

"Y-your Honor," he began, "I look at the j-jury. G-gentlemen of the j-jury, l-look at his Honor. Y-your Honor, l-look at the p-prisoner. P-prisoner, look at his Honor. G-gentlemen of the j-jury, l-look at the p-prisoner. D-d-does he look as if he'd sell a-sell a p-p-pint of liquor to anybody?"

The argument was irresistible. The nose of the accused outweighed all other testimony and Senator Vance's friend triumphantly won his case.

When you feel that pricking pain and see the fatal little spot of red on the eyelid that surely foretells the coming of a sty, have no fears for the result, but put in a small bag a teaspoonful of black tea, or which pour enough boiling water to moisten; as soon as cool enough, put it on the eye, and let it remain until morning. The sty will in all probability be gone; if not, one more application will be certain to remove it.

Brooklyn has an Anti-Dyspeptic Cooking club.

OBSERVER.

G. M. HAIGH, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY.....JUNE 7, 1888.

DEMOCRATIC TICKETS.

For Governor:
DANIEL G. FOWLE,
of Wake.

For Lieutenant Governor:
THOMAS M. HOLT,
of Alamance.

For Secretary of State:
WILLIAM L. SAUNDERS,
of New Hanover.

For Treasurer:
DONALD W. BAIN,
of Wake.

For Auditor:
GEORGE W. SANDERLIN,
of Wayne.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction:
SIDNEY M. FINGER,
of Catawba.

For Attorney-General:
THEODORE F. DAVIDSON,
of Buncombe.

For Supreme Court Bench:
Associate Justice, to fill vacancy caused by death of Thos. S. Ashe,
JOSEPA J. DAVIS,
of Franklin.

To serve if Constitutional Amendment is adopted,
JAMES E. SHEPHERD,
of Beaufort.
ALPHONSO C. AVERY,
of Burke.

For Electors at Large:
ALFRED M. WADDELL,
of New Hanover.
FREDERICK N. STRUDWICK,
of Orange.

For Congress—3rd District:
CHARLES W. McCLAMMY,
of Pender.

THE NOMINATIONS.

The State Democratic Convention which assembled in Raleigh on Wednesday, the 30th, was one of the largest ever held in the State. It is a good sign to see the masses thus aroused. The candidates before the Convention as will be seen by reference to the proceedings taken from the *News and Observer*, were Fowle, Stedman and Alexander, and their respective friends stood manfully to them. They were all worthy of the honor, but it could be given but to one, and after a hard struggle the Hon. D. G. Fowle, who from the first led the ballot, received a sufficiency of votes to be declared the successful contestant. The *Observer* has not deemed it best to advocate the claims of either, as its patrons were men of intelligence, and had their respective choice, but its fullest and heartiest sympathies have been with that gallant soldier and true patriot, Chas. M. Stedman, of the Cape Fear District, and it would have been delighted to have seen the honor fall upon him, for he would have done noble service and aroused an enthusiasm throughout the State—but it yields as it believes it is the duty of every one to the will of the majority, and shall endeavor to do its full duty in the coming campaign. It recognises in the nominee a man of great ability—a superb speaker, and one who will fight a good fight and keep the State free from the stain of radicalism. He will make an able Governor; for he is one of the strong men of the State, and nothing shows his popularity more than the very flattering vote he received from first to last. In casting our eye over the tally sheets we were struck with the fact that he received at every vote, a vote from every county of the ninety-seven represented, except twenty-five—showing that his popularity had extended from the mountains to the sea-shore.

The nomination for Lieutenant-Governor is a man of the people. There is not a truer democrat than Thos. M. Holt. He has done the State good service, and is a representative man, whom we believe it will be the delight of the people to honor.

To the supporters of Stedman and Alexander who have met with disappointment, let them read the patriotic speech of the gallant Stedman and follow him hoping that ere long we may be able to place him in a higher position—forget the past, and now look to the future, for the fight will be a hot one, and we will need every man at his post, and expect from each his full duty. Recollect the struggle is for your own welfare. That you, the white men of the State are the property holders and that all unwise or ill advised legislation may have the tendency to crush you. We cannot forsee the evils that may befall us if we permit Dockery and his set to win. We cannot afford not to win. The good of the State, your own individual prosperity and happiness are dependant upon it. Our little ones, whose future depends upon the education afforded them, demands that every man who has a spark of patriotism, who loves his home and little ones shall be up and doing to elect the ticket that your representatives have placed before you. Principles not men, must be our cry. We cannot go backwards. Our State is now prosperous and progressing, and a brighter future is before us under a wise democratic administration, but if we fail, the pall that once so gloomily hung over North Carolina will return again, and our children and children's children will have cause to despise us. Let every Democrat therefore put on his armor and battle manfully for the nominees, and Fowle will then be the next Governor of North Carolina.

The noble and patriotic manner in which Maj. Stedman received his defeat, should endear him to the party which he has served so faithfully, and to which he will ever give his best energies. He is a Democrat to tie to.

No news from the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis up to the time of going to press, but all indications point to Cleveland and Sherman.

Blaine seems finally to be out of the Presidential race. His last letter to the editor of the *Tribune* settles the matter. The uncertainty which the party has been placed in, whether Blaine really meant what he said or was testing their faith in him, has some what paralysed them, and they have settled upon no man to fill his place. He is their strongest card and he yet holds the key to the situation and may dictate who shall fill the place, but Blaine, as do the rest, feel that the fates are against them, that with Cleveland as the chief of the Democracy, Republicans may well stand aside for the present. As the N. Y. *Herald* says:

Four years of democratic power have shown that a democratic administration sustains the nation's credit and holds fast everything assured by the war. It seems a return of authority to the intelligence of the South, and such an accord between the better classes North and South as has not been known since before the war. This is everything in the way of an impregnable Union. As a distinct national service the work of Mr. Cleveland to this end is not surpassed by any measure of Jefferson or Jackson.

The new chairman of the State Executive Committee, Mr. Spier Whitaker, of Raleigh, is a good selection. It is a very responsible and important position, one that requires good judgment, and one who will keep his eye on the field. He must be as a general in the army ready to meet all emergencies. We are satisfied that Mr. Whitaker will prove equal to the task, for he is a man of quick perception, a hard worker and has a thorough knowledge of men.

Half Holiday—Its Benefits.

[For the Observer.]

MR. EDITOR:—In conversation the other day with a strict business man who is liberal minded, public spirited and energetic, but who can well see the wisdom in certain amount of recreation, I was particularly impressed with his remarks in regard to the early closing movement and a half holiday once a week. Now, as regards the early closing movement, that is already settled, as I notice in last week's OBSERVER, that every firm of any importance has agreed to close during the heated term at 7 o'clock, which move is heartily endorsed by a generous public. It is more especially of the half holiday system which I wish to deal with. It is that system of a holiday once a week from the hour of one p. m. which has proved such a success in Wilmington and elsewhere; which has proved such a blessing to the laboring class in the city of New York. And though there are those who differ with me in regard to the success of this movement, in New York, the verdict of the majority is with me, and the almost universal opinion is that there has never been accorded to the laboring class in New York a greater godsend than that system of a half holiday once a week, which a wise and well directed legislative body has made theirs by law. This, my friends, is not the opinion merely of the writer, but that of a great people.

This system, if practiced in Fayetteville, would prove a blessing to many, and give recreation to some who now hardly have a holiday from year's end to year's end.

Appreciating the remarks of my friend, I have concluded to try and be instrumental in agitating the matter somewhat, "In union there is strength." We would all accomplish more in the end, if we would endeavor to pull together. The same amount of business would be done in a shorter space of time than it now is, if the movement should become a general one.

The people could be easily educated to it. Liberal-minded people would favor it. The masses would agree to it. In the history of the world, I do not think, there has ever been a nation or set of people who have so made themselves slaves to their business as have the Southern people, nor a community who have fallen into the habit of keeping open their places of business from five or six o'clock in the morning until ten or twelve at night, as the people of Fayetteville have done and still do.

It is a moral fact that no human in existence can keep up for any great length of time working from fifteen to eighteen hours a day. The body will gradually wear away under such a strain. What is the use of it? Who gains by it? Is there any one whom it benefits? The business of Fayetteville during the three summer months can certainly be done in eight to ten hours. As far back as the time of King Alfred the Great, the people practiced a more civilized and humane system than do we, for they in their day divided their time into three periods of eight hours each. The first for work, the second for recreation and the third for sleep. Stop one moment and gaze upon the stalwart Russian, the ruddy Frenchman and the sprightly Englishman! See what manly forms, what grand physique have they! Then look at the lean, sallow, weak young men of the South, and you ask what makes the difference? Is it the climate? No, indeed, it is because the Russian, the Frenchman and the Englishman are taught from their youth up to engage in manly sports to become practiced and well versed in all such arts. They are trained up in field sports, which make them strong, robust and healthy, and they develop fine men.

There is hardly a school or college of any reputation or note in the old world today that does not advocate and present in its course of study, so many hours each day for the gymnasium.

Such exercise is very necessary for the proper development of the form, muscles, &c., and should be constantly resorted to by the young, for youth is the time for training.

Now, if we here in Fayetteville could adopt this half holiday system and close every Friday at one o'clock, the young could form their tennis, base-ball and cricket clubs, their boating and swimming clubs. They would all unite with the Young Men's Christian Association and build a gymnasium. This would develop better and stronger, consequently more useful men. They would be better fitted for business, and would give better service. They would wake up the old town, and like young, hardy Romans, would infuse new life in their commanders.

Let the movement be made, and let us all unite in the effort and crown the movement with success. K. H.

Columbia Again Shaken.

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 2—For the past week seismic disturbances have been experienced nightly in a certain section of this city. These disturbances have been sufficiently severe to awaken the inhabitants and rattle the sashes and furniture. In one of the houses in this part of the city the shocks were so continuous that the inmates left their beds and moved out of the house. Last night a gentleman living in the location where the disturbances are the strongest counted seventeen distinct shocks.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

[From the News and Observer.]

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Democratic State Convention called for the purpose of nominating a State ticket, Presidential electors and delegates to the St. Louis National Convention, besides such other business as is necessary, assembled in Stronach's warehouse to-day at 12 o'clock.

The arrangements of the hall are admirable, and the decorations under the auspices of the Young Men's Democratic club of this city, are beautiful.

At 11:15 o'clock the convention was called to order by R. H. Battle, Esq., chairman of the State Executive Committee.

The convention was permanently organized by the selection of Hon. W. R. Cox, of Wake, as chairman. Messrs. R. F. Furman and W. G. Burkhead were chosen as permanent secretaries.

The committee on credentials reported every county in the State represented.

A committee on platform and resolutions was appointed.

The convention proceeded to the nomination for Governor.

W. O. B. Branch, of Beaufort, nominated Judge D. G. Fowle.

H. A. Gudger, of Asheville nominated C. M. Stedman.

Walter L. Steel, of Anson, nominated S. B. Alexander.

The nomination of Judge Fowle was seconded by Capt. Oct. Coke.

Mr. Bond, of Chowan, seconded the nomination of C. M. Stedman.

Mr. R. W. Winston, of Granville, seconded the nomination of S. B. Alexander.

Mr. Strudwick urged the nomination of D. G. Fowle.

The First ballot resulted as follows (exclusive of Craven, which was referred to a committee to settle the question of the unit rule:)

Fowle 374; Stedman 329; Alexander 226.

FIRST DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

This body occupied yesterday and until an early hour this morning in ineffectual ballots for a gubernatorial candidate.

On the announcement of the 14th ballot which still resulted in a dead lock, the name of Hon. Jno. A. Gilmer, of Guilford, was put in nomination, which resulted on the next ballot in a variation of the vote which stood as follows: Fowle 358; Stedman 294; Alexander 203; Gilmer 105.

On the 16th ballot the old status was nearly resumed, the vote being as follows: Fowle 393; Alexander 231; Stedman 298; Gilmer 29; Clark 8.

At 2 o'clock a. m. the convention adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Convention met at 10 o'clock and proceeded to take the 17th ballot for Governor with the following result: Fowle, 401; Stedman 326; Alexander 233.

The 18th ballot resulted as follows: Fowle 388; Stedman 314; Alexander 228.

The convention proceeded with the 19th ballot as follows: Fowle 399; Stedman 339 Alexander 221.

The 20th ballot resulted as follows: Fowle 373; Stedman 336; Alexander 251.

The 21st ballot resulted as follows: Fowle 437; Stedman 317; Alexander 205.

The 22d ballot was as follows: Fowle 449; Stedman 330. Alexander 180.

The Mecklenburg delegation asked leave to retire, having received a dispatch from Capt. S. B. Alexander, of Charlotte.

JUDGE FOWLE NOMINATED.

The withdrawal of Mr. Alexander was announced.

On the 23d ballot the vote stood as follows: Fowle 523 1-10; Stedman 435 9-10; Alexander 2.

Judge D. G. Fowle having received the number of votes necessary to a choice, was declared the nominee of the Democratic party for Governor.

Before the vote was announced the nomination was made unanimous.

Upon the announcement of the vote the convention rose bodily to its feet and the scene which followed was grand to behold. Thousands of men leaped into the chairs and thousands of hats waved in the air while cheers went up long, loud and deafening.

When quiet was restored a motion was made by R. S. Huske, Esq., that a committee be appointed to wait on Judge Fowle and inform him of his nomination and invite him to address the convention. The chair appointed as the committee Messrs. R. S. Huske, F. B. McDowell and Geo. H. Brown.

A motion was made by D. C. Winston, Esq., that a committee be appointed to wait on Lieut. Gov. Stedman and invite him to address the convention. The chair appointed Messrs. J. B. Sawyer, R. B. Peebles and J. S. Carr.

The committee retired.

Maj. Stedman came in under escort of the committee and as he entered the hall was greeted with applause that rang and rang again through the immense auditoriom and continued until the distinguished gentleman stood upon the platform. Then there was a hush of respectful attention and Chairman Cox introduced the favorite so long stoutly supported and hotly battled for by ballot. Maj. Stedman is one of the handsomest men to be found in a day's journey. His physique is superb and his manner is that of the cultured, courtly, gallant gentleman that he is. His face was pale with the emotion that was natural under the trying circumstances of the occasion but his bearing was admirable in the highest degree, proving the possession of that true pluck he has always shown. His speech was unfaltering, clear as a bell, and his words were distinctly heard in the farthest corner of the building. He began by saying he was for the nominees of the convention whoever they might be, and pledged the faithful service in their behalf all know is forthcoming from Charles M. Stedman at the call of the Democratic party. He said he could not find words to express his thanks for the hearty, enthusiastic and long sustained support he had received, while at the same time he had no unkind feeling and no thought of reproach for any who had preferred to him another.

It matters not who the Democracy nominated so he was a Democrat tried and true. He charged the noble array of the grand old Democratic party of North Carolina before him assembled to lay aside common differences and present an unbroken column and acquit themselves in a manner to realize the traditions, the hopes and the prophecies of their ancestors.

It is safe to say that he won the admiration of every man in the hall. He has been very generally admired, indeed, by the Democracy of the State for the sterling qualities he possesses, but we venture to say that after his superb bearing under defeat this admiration has been increased an hundred fold and widened throughout the whole extent of North Carolina. As he made his adieus to the audience he was most enthusiastically applauded and friends of all ways of thinking crowded upon him and expressed their appreciation of his noble sentiments and admirable bearing. Three cheers were given him most heartily and one prominent member of the convention called for three cheers for "Senator Stedman" which were given with a will.

Shortly after he had taken his seat Judge Fowle appeared, accompanied by his committee of escort, and it seemed as if the roof would be raised by the tremendous cheering that greeted his entrance. He made his way with difficulty to the platform, every hand he met being stretched out in cordial congratulation. Finally reaching the speakers' stand, however, he was introduced by Maj. Stedman in the handsomest manner possible and proceeded to speak of his appreciation of the high honor that had been done him, of his readiness to go to work in behalf of the cause of Democracy and Constitutional government and of his determination to write another great victory on the Democratic banner. He was eloquent and forcible, and while disclaiming any purpose to make a political speech to men every one of whom he expected to meet again at the home of each before the end of the campaign, he made some most telling points against Radicalism, just by way of a starter, let us say. He contrasted the extravagance and plunder of Radical rule with the efficiency, the economy and the credit of Democratic government and paid a just tribute to the present administration of public affairs and to those in the lead of the agricultural and industrial interests of the State.

He stood before the Democracy of the State of North Carolina to signify his willingness and intention to do all in his power for the honor and success of that party. He paid a glowing tribute to both Stedman and Alexander. He was thankful to the Great Ruler of the universe that the State of North Carolina was under Democratic control and said we ought to be proud of the Constitutional party under whose banner we stood. He paid a glowing tribute to Judges Smith, Davis and Merrimon as among the great men whose names would go down to illuminate the pages of our history. He referred to the condition of our State Treasury as a proof of Democratic economy. He then turned with words of highest eulogy to the farmers, whom he termed the backbone of the State. He said that he had been nearly beaten by the gallant Stedman, but the farmers had come nearer beating them all, and he believed if they had had ninety days more for the fight they would have swept the field. He referred to the great leader of the Democratic party, Grover Cleveland, and the great era of reform inaugurated by him. He wanted the internal revenue law repealed. He did not drink whisky, whatever his appearance might be. He closed by assuring the Democrats of the good old North State that he would find an Oliver for every shaft that "My son Dockery" might send in. His address elicited the most enthusiastic applause and was thoroughly appreciated. He spoke to men who know what they want in a candidate for Governor and who know also that they have it in Daniel G. Fowle. He was warmly congratulated by everybody on the excellence of his address and took his seat amid applause that was deafening.

When Judge Fowle had finished cries were heard all over the hall of "Alexander for Lieutenant Governor."

Thomas W. Mason, Esq., of Northampton, took the stand and placed the name of Capt. Alexander before the convention.

Capt. F. N. Strudwick spoke warmingly endorsing Alexander for Lieut. Governor. He said there was but one thing to make success overwhelmingly assured, and that was the name of S. B. Alexander on the Gubernatorial ticket.

Hon. Kope Elias, of Macon, endorsed the nomination and said it would be his pride to battle for Fowle and Alexander beyond the hills of Western North Carolina.

It was then moved that the nomination of S. B. Alexander be made by acclamation, Chairman Cox put the motion and the convention responded with an "aye" which fairly rent the air.

The convention then at 2 o'clock took a recess of one hour.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 4 o'clock the convention reassembled and was called to order by Chairman Cox.

J. C. Buxton, Esq., of Forsyth, moved that all nominating speeches be limited to five minutes. The motion prevailed.

Hon. John L. King, of Guilford, moved that a committee of five be appointed to inform Hon. S. B. Alexander of his election as Lieutenant Governor. The motion prevailed.

The convention proceeded to the nomination of candidates for Supreme Court Judges.

Hon. W. L. Steele, of Rockingham, nominated Judge J. J. Davis, the present incumbent. Hugh S. Scott, Esq., of Rockingham, moved that the nomination of Judge Davis be made by acclamation. The motion was unanimously carried.

The convention then proceeded to nominates candidates for the places provided for in the proposed amendment adding two Associate Justices to the present number.

R. B. Glenn, Esq., of Forsyth, nominated Hon. James C. MacRae; W. B. Glenn, Esq., placed in nomination Hon. J. F. Graves; Capt. B. H. Bunn placed in nomination Judge James E. Shepherd, of Beaufort; Wm. Day, Esq., of Halifax, nominated Hon. Thos. N. Hill, of Halifax; J. C. Buxton, Esq., nominated Hon. Wm. D. Pruden, of Chowan; Capt. F. N. Strudwick nominated Hon. John Manning; Hon. L. C. Latham nominated Judge A. C. Avery, of Morganton; Thos. W. Strange, Esq., seconded the nomination of Hon. Thomas N. Hill; L. L. Smith, Esq., seconded the nomination of William D. Pruden, Esq.; Capt. C. M. Cooke, seconded the nomination of Judge Shepherd; T. J. Sinclair, Esq., seconded the nomination of Judge Graves; Mr. Theo. F. Kluttz, of Rowan, seconded the nomination of Judge Avery; S. J. Pemberton, Esq., placed in nomination Platt D. Walker, Esq., of Mecklenburg.

The first ballot for Supreme Court Judges resulted in no election and a second ballot was taken.

SUPREME COURT BALLOT.

First—Shepherd, 470; Avery, 415; MacRae, 345; Hill, 219; Graves, 210; Manning, 190; Shipp, 53.

Second—Shepherd, 515; Avery, 451; Hill, 158; Graves, 251, MacRae, 378; Shipp, 167.

Third—Avery, 494; Graves, 247; MacRae, 218.

On the second ballot Judge Shepherd was elected and the names of Messrs. Hill and Manning were withdrawn.

On the third ballot Judge Avery received a majority and a motion was made and carried that both nominations be made by acclamation.

It was then moved and carried that they proceed to the nomination of delegates to St. Louis.

The following gentlemen were placed in nomination: Col. Frank Coxe, of Polk; Hon. W. R. Cox, of Wake; R. H. Battle, Esq., of Wake; Richard Battle, Esq., of the *News and Observer*; J. S. Carr, Esq., of Durham; Hon. W. L. Steele, of Richmond; E. C. Smith, Esq., of Wake; Paul B. Means, Esq., of Cabarrus; W. E. Ashley, Esq., of Wake.

The ballot resulted in the election of Richard Battle, Esq., J. S. Carr, Esq., Hon. Paul B. Means and T. W. Strange, Esq. The alternates were the following:

Col. Frank Coxe, Hon. W. R. Cox, Hon. W. L. Steele, A. B. Galloway, Esq.

Mr. F. Brevard McDowell announced that he had just received a telegram from Capt. S. B. Alexander from which after consultation with R. H. Battle, Esq., he deemed it proper to say to the convention that it would be best to nominate another Lieutenant Governor. It was inferred from this that Capt. Alexander had declined the nomination. Mr. McDowell said that Mecklenburg would support Fowle with solid front.

The nomination of a Lieutenant-Governor was postponed till the other State officers should be nominated.

After some random discussion as to adjournment the convention proceeded to the nomination of the State officers.

Hon. Paul B. Means, of Cabarrus, moved that Col. W. D. Saunders be nominated for Secretary of State by acclamation.

The motion was carried amid enthusiastic applause.

The convention re-nominated Messrs. Saunders, Bain, Finger and Davidson for the offices they now hold, and at 12:30 this morning was balloting for Auditor, Messrs. Roberts, Sanderlin, McIver, Darden, Bourne and Cahoon being in nomination.

The roll call for Auditor then proceeded, with the following result: Gen. W. P. Roberts 250, Sheriff T. F. Cahoon 130, H. C. Bourne 119, W. A. Darden 60, Duncan E. McKiver 276, Geo. W. Sanderlin 219.

There being no election the convention proceeded to a second ballot. On the second ballot the names of Cahoon and Darden were withdrawn.

At 12:45 Gen. Roberts withdrew and Rev. G. W. Sanderlin received the nomination.

Mr. Sanderlin accepted the nomination in eloquent terms.

Col. Paul B. Means placed Hon. A. M. Waddell, of New Hanover, in nomination for elector for the State at large, and Col. Waddell was chosen by acclamation. Mr. Geo. S. Bradshaw placed in nomination F. N. Strudwick, Esq., of Orange, for a like position and Mr. Strudwick was nominated by acclamation. Mr. W. B. Glenn was also placed in nomination as was also Col. Harry Skinner, but both these nominations were withdrawn, Mr. Glenn's at the request of R. B. Glenn, Esq., and Col. Skinner's at the request of Col. Skinner himself.

On motion of E. Chambers Smith, Esq., Mr. Wm. E. Ashley, of Wake, was elected alternate delegate to St. Louis in place of Hon. Wm. R. Cox, who had found that it would be impracticable for him to attend.

C. B. Watson, Esq., of Forsyth, then placed in nomination for the Lieutenant Governorship A. Leazar, Esq., of Iredell, and T. B. Womack, Esq., of Chatham, Hon. T. M. Holt, of Alamance. The first ballot resulted as follows: Holt, 519; Leazar, 408, and Col. Holt was declared elected. The election was made unanimous. Loud calls were then made for Col. Holt who appeared in response upon the platform and said the convention had heard so much speaking, much of it eloquent, that he would not make a speech. He desired simply to return thanks for the high honor that had been done him in nominating him for the Lieutenant-Governorship of the State. He held that the issue was the white man against the negro. He had always stood up for the protection of the east from negro domination. He had been in the Legislature when the county government law was passed and he had never been sorry and never expected to be sorry for the position he then took. He said he was opposed to the internal revenue system, absolutely and unconditionally. In National politics he stood upon the platform of the Democratic party and would stand upon any platform that the party would frame in the State or country at large. He had not sought the nomination. He was present in the convention simply because of the deep interest he ever felt in State politics.

Mr. Leazar then, in response to calls, arose and said he was in accord from his very soul with every sentiment that had been uttered in the convention in behalf of the continuance of Democratic supremacy and the white man's rule. He could not find words in which to thank those who had given him their votes. He closed in an eloquent outburst, calling upon Democrats in county, State and country at large to stand together and so to place again upon the capitols here and in Washington the standard of victory.

A committee of three to notify the nominees for Judge of their nominations was on motion appointed, consisting as follows: B. H. Bunn, Esq., Dr. W. T. Bennett and Mr. C. G. Luke.

On motion of Mr. Small a vote of thanks was tendered the officers of the convention and on motion of Mr. King of Stokes a similar vote was tendered to the citizens of Raleigh for the many courtesies and attentions received by the convention at their hands.

At 1.20 A. M. Chairman Cox declared the convention adjourned *sine die* and the grandest political party gathering ever seen in North Carolina came to an end.

THE STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The following is the new State Executive Committee, of which Spier Whitaker, Esq., is chairman:

First District—Harry Skinner, W. G. Lamb, B. B. Winborn, J. H. Small.
Second District—W. H. S. Burgwyn, C. C. Daniels, J. W. Granger, J. B. Martin.
Third District—W. A. Johnson, T. H. Sutton, I. F. Dortch, Dr. W. T. Bennett.
Fourth District—H. A. London, J. S. Carr, F. N. Strudwick, W. H. Pace.
Fifth District—W. A. Bobbitt, A. E. Henderson, W. B. Glenn, W. F. Carter.
Sixth District—T. R. Robertson, John D. Bellamy, W. H. Neal, H. B. Adams.
Seventh District—G. S. Bradshaw J. G. Hall, J. P. Caldwell, T. C. Phillips.
Eighth District—I. C. Welborn, W. A. Hoke, W. C. Fields, W. C. Ervin.
Ninth District—S. V. Pickens, T. A. Jones, J. W. Gudger.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Spier Whitaker, Raleigh; Paul B. Means, Concord; Armistead Jones, Raleigh; Samuel Wilder, Raleigh; T. L. Emry, Weldon; P. P. Faison, Raleigh; D. B. Nicholson, Clinton; C. B. Watson, Winston; M. E. Carter, Asheville; W. E. Ashley, Raleigh; W. J. Yates, Charlotte.

A Denial of a Very Important Matter.

To the Editor of the Observer:

The report has been circulated, that as a member of the Legislature of 1887, I introduced or voted for a bill requiring the payment of ten dollars as a tax for writing land deeds.

If the person who circulated the report had taken the trouble and done me the justice to have examined the House journal before making the charge, he would have seen that such a charge was entirely baseless, as the journal contains the record of every man's acts, and no one can deny what is therein recorded.

In this journal was kept every day's proceedings, and the same was prepared for publication by one, who was of the opposite party to mine in the House, and it is fair to presume that nothing that might do me or the democratic party political injury, would have been intentionally omitted. *I am content to abide by the record.* As a matter of fact, however, no such *bill* was introduced by *any one* in the House branch of the Legislature of 1887.

The circumstance which gave rise to the report of such a bill or measure was this:

During the discussion of the revenue bill, while the House was in committee of the whole, an amendment was sent up, taxing "lawyers and conveyances" ten dollars.

The introducer, according to my recollection, was neither a lawyer nor a democrat, and he doubtless expected that it would be resisted by lawyers. But when it was explained that the direct effect would be to prevent any one from drafting any instrument, the word "conveyance" covering and including all manner of instrument, by which any property was intended to be "conveyed," without paying the tax, the amendment was withdrawn and abandoned by its author, without ever coming to a vote.

This is the history of the attempt, as it has been called, to tax every man for writing his own or his neighbor's deed, and in thus giving the facts, I know that I will be sustained by the members of the House generally, and for verification of the same I confidently refer to my friends, Mr. Harrington, member of the House from Harnett, and my colleague, Mr. Shaw, of Cumberland county.

I ask Mr. Editor, in justice to me, that you give this communication a place in your valuable columns.

Very respectfully,
THOMAS H. SUTTON.

A Cyclone.

[For the Observer.]

SHERWOOD, June 2, 1888.

MR. EDITOR:—On Thursday, May 31st, about 7 o'clock P. M., this vicinity was visited with a small cyclone coming from the southwest, doing great damage to timber and fences, no buildings were hurt. The cyclone was about 400 yards in width, large trees were torn up by the roots and carried a distance of forty feet, and fence rails were carried as far as fifty yards. Many of them being stuck in the ground end foremost. The storm passed near Mr. J. A. Gainey's building and between L. D. Caveness and Thomas Teaboats. It was the worst storm ever experienced in Gray's Creek township. L. D. C.

The Editor's Prize.

Mr. A. K. Hawkes has gained a national reputation as a practical optician, and his celebrated spectacles and patent spring eyeglasses are known throughout the United States. We are writing this article with a pair of his New Crystalized Lenses, and they seem to us as transparent as light itself, and with them the finest print is as clear as in youth.—Editor *Christian Advocate*. All eyes fitted and fit guaranteed by B. E. Sedberry, Fayetteville, N. C.

CATARRH CURED, health and sweet breath secured, by Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Nasal Injector free. For sale at B. E. Sedberry's Drug Store.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WORTH $1,000!

TESTIMONIAL OF HON. THOS. PAULK OF BERRIEN COUNTY.

Would not Take $1,000 for It—Relieved of Fifteen Years' Suffering from Dyspepsia.

ALAPAHA, GA., June 22, 1887.—B. B. B. Company, Atlanta, Ga.—Gentlemen: I had suffered from that terrible disease, dyspepsia, for over fifteen years, and during that time tried everything I could hear of, and spent over three hundred dollars in doctors' bills, without receiving the slightest benefit. Indeed, I continued to grow worse. Finally, after I despaired of obtaining relief, a friend recommended B. B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm), and I began using it, not, however, expecting to be benefitted. After using half a bottle I was satisfied that I was being benefitted, and when the sixth bottle was taken I felt like a new man. I would not take $1,000 for the good it has done me; in fact, the relief I derived from it is priceless. I firmly believe that I would have died had I not taken it.

Respectfully, etc.,
THOMAS PAULK.

For the blood, use B. B. B.
For scrofula, use B. B. B.
For catarrh, use B. B. B.
For rheumatism, use B. B. B.
For kidney troubles, use B. B. B.
For skin diseases, use B. B. B.
For eruptions, use B. B. B.
For all blood poison, use B. B. B.

Ask your neighbor who has used B. B. B. of its merits. Get our book free filled with certificates of wonderful cures.

SPECIAL.

All who desire full information about the cause and cure of Blood Poisons, Scrofula and Scrofulous Swellings, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Kidney Complaints, Catarrh, etc., can write by mail, free, a copy of our 32-page, Illustrated Book of Wonders, filled with the most wonderful and startling proof ever before known.

Address BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta Ga.

april 5 1y

JAS. D. McNEILL. 1888. S. H. STRANGE

Merchant Mills

NEW YEAR'S GREETING.

After a most successful year's run, during which time I have earnestly tried to merit the liberal patronage bestowed upon me, I desire to extend my thanks to the people generally for their consideration.

With the new year MR. S. H. STRANGE associates himself with me in the business, under the firm name of

J. D. McNEILL & CO.,

and we respectfully solicit, not only a continuance, but a more extended trade than ever before, believing that this dealing, good goods and low prices will enable us to command it.

Respectfully,
J. D. McNEILL & CO.

jan 5 tf

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Daisy" Flowered and Gilt Dinner and Tea Sets.
Beautiful Colored Wash-Stand Sets.
Nice Tin Sets; Gold-Lined China Tea Sets.
White China Toilet Sets.
Fine Tumblers and Goblets.
Another lot fine, cheap WALL PAPER, at low prices to suit dull times.

A New Departure.

I will deliver, *freight paid*, any 44-piece Dinner sets (also any liberal bills of merchandise for family use) at any depot on roads from Fayetteville.

Remember, "THE LIVERY MAN" "he pays the freight."

May 31, 1888. 2t

BASE BALL SUPPLIES

—AT—

A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.'S

New Bookstore.

Reacher' and Spalding's

$1.50 Balls for $1.25.

A FINE LOT OF BATS

JUST RECEIVED INCLUDING THE

CELEBRATED

Reaches' Red End Bat,

USED BY ALL PROFESSIONALS.

Orders by Mail Promptly Filled.

May 31, 1888.

PEMBERTON & PRIOR'S

Poultry Powders

will prevent as well as cure diseases among your chickens, ducks and geese.

WILL MAKE THEM LAY.

Ask for and take no other.

Only 15 cents.

At PEMBERTON & PRIOR'S.

D. A. McMILLAN,

—DEALER IN—

Groceries and Provisions,

Confectionery,

Fruits, Cigars and Tobacco.

PERSON STREET,

Fayetteville, N. C.

may 24 tf

Soda Water,

Milk Shakes,

Lemonade, Ginger Ale,

Snow Cream,

Mineral Waters,

AND ALL THE POPULAR SUMMER DRINKS AT

PEMBERTON & PRIOR'S.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published every Thursday at 19 Green Street (Observer Building.)

THURSDAY.....JUNE 7, 1888.

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Six months (in advance).....1 00

☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BLOOD BALM CO.—Worth $1,000.
MRS. WM. PRIOR—Red Springs Hotel.

The ladies of the Baptist Church will have a Lawn Party at the Cumberland House on next Wednesday evening.

The early closing movement commenced on Monday, and we are glad to see that it is very generally observed. See communication in this issue on "Half Holiday."

We understand that there will be an excursion from Fayetteville to Richmond, Va., via the Wilson and Fayetteville road on the 26th of June. Cheap rates will be offered.

An exchange, we forgot which, says that a counterfeit silver dollar has been circulated in the State, which is hard to detect. We notice it, that our people may be on their guard.

Farmers as a general rule are not complaining as much this year as usual. It is we hope a sign that last year's crop has placed them on a better and more solid foundation. May they have another year of plenty.

The C. F. & Y. V. have made arrangements to sell summer excursion rates from June 1st to Sept. 30, 1888. Tickets can be had to any point. The rates from Fayetteville to Red Springs are $1.25; to Ore Hill $2.90; Walnut Cove $6.35, and to Mt. Airy $6.70.

Every well wisher of the Democratic party should read the card of Mr. T. H. Sutton. It corrects an error that has become a very general one; one that if left unnoticed might do hurt to the Democratic party. We are glad that Mr. Sutton has taken notice of the matter.

The rains of Thursday and Saturday nights were the hardest we have had in many a day, and have caused much damage to many fields of cotton, beating it down and making terrible washouts. Thus far the stand of cotton has been good, but we fear the late floods will injure it materially.

SHIPMENT OF PEACHES.—Mr. James M. Pearce made quite a large shipment of peaches from his Bordeaux farm on Tuesday. We believe this is the first shipment of the season.

MOUNT AIRY CELEBRATION.—The preparations for the grand celebration at Mt. Airy on the 20th of this month are progressing rapidly. A big crowd will be there, and the sight of this beautiful country will doubtless influence many to make it a place for summer resort. Mt. Airy is sure to be a big place.

EXCURSION TO MT. AIRY—There will be an excursion from Fayetteville to Mt. Airy, July 10th, 1888. Leaving early and making a quick run, excursionists can enjoy 1½ days and a night in the mountains. The fare will be very low and ample accomodations in transit and at Mt. Airy. Four coaches, and one reserve car, with refreshment car. Pleasure, comfort, convenience and good order guaranteed.

Runs, controlled and under the management of G. A. Thomson & Co.

DELEGATES TO DISTRICT CONFERENCE.—The following are the delegates appointed by the Hay Street M. E. Church to the Fayetteville District Conference, which assembled at Rockingham, Richmond Co., on yesterday, June 6th: Rev. Jos. Wheeler, E. J. Lilly, W. H. Holland, Walter Watson and Jas. M. Lamb. Alternates—Dr. E. Floyd and Mr. Geo. A. Thomson. Campbelton Mission is represented by the Rev. R. Townsend, as stated last week the opening sermon will be preached by Rev. Jos. Wheeler.

SUDDEN DEATH OF THE MAIL CARRIER.—A dispatch from Manly on Saturday announced the sudden death of Thomas Kornbau, the mail carrier between Fayetteville and Manly. Mr. Kornbau left Fayetteville on Friday in good health, and his sudden death was a great shock to the family here. He was in the 58th year, and for many years has been employed in carrying the mail. His remains were brought here on Sunday, and the funeral took place in the afternoon from the Methodist Church.

A GOOD FARMER.—We had the pleasure this week of examining the garden and field of our old friend Jos. A. Worth, on Haymount. He is always up and never behind his neighbors in raising the vegetables, &c. He takes great interest in working his own farm, and raises on his small plantation nearly everything he needs. He has the finest cows, the thriftiest hogs to be seen around. His onions, potatoes, &c., are the equal of any. Peaches, pears, plums, cherries, raspberries, figs and other fruits are in abundance, and his fields of corn and oats are luxuriant. He has also proved the fact that the goober, peanut or ground pea can be raised here on our sandy soil equally as well as elsewhere. He does not farm on a large scale, but what he does is well done, and pays. His example is not a bad one. Cultivate a few acres and make them produce more than thrice what they otherwise would do under poor culture.

JENNINGS—MATTHEWS.—The most charming social event of the season transpired last evening. For some weeks society has been expectant and eagerly awaiting the approaching nuptials of one of her fairest queens, and on yesterday evening long before the appointed hour, a large and cultured audience had gathered in the Presbyterian Church to witness the marriage of Mr. Edmund H. Jennings, formerly of Bennettsville, S. C., to Miss Mary Hinsdale Matthews, of this city.

The occasion was a most interesting one, and everything conspired to make it a most memorable event. The decorations of the church were profuse, being most tastefully designed and beautifully arranged.

While the audience was in waiting most delightful instrumental music, Mendelsohn's March, &c., was discoursed by Mrs. W. G. Hall, and at 9.30 o'clock, as the bridal party reached the door, Lobeugrin's Grand Wedding Chorus was most excellently rendered by the church choir, and to its beautiful and enlivening strains, the attendants marched to the chancel.

First came the ushers, Messrs. A. J. Pemberton, A. J. Cook, G. W. Wightman, and S. H. Strange, with the Master of Ceremonies, Mr. Henry Marsh. Following these the attendants:

Dr. J. A. Hodges and Miss Effie McRae, Mr. W. C. McDuffie, Jr., and Miss Lizzie MacRae, Mr. E. G. Styron and Miss Adele Jennings, Mr. W. J. Roddey and Miss Frank Faison, Mr. J. K. Strange and Miss Janet Fuller, Mr. J. L. Prior and Miss Alice Pemberton, Mr. A. M. Fairley and Miss Belle Jennings, Mr. Douglas Jennings and Miss Laura Glover.

The entrance of the different couples was in the following order: on the right aisle, the first two gentlemen who crossed to the left of the altar; and following these, on the left aisle the first two ladies who crossed to the right of the altar, and thus alternately a couple of ladies and gentlemen, until all had gathered in a semicircle around the altar, which being artistically decorated with evergreens and blooming flowers made a scene most beautiful to behold.

Then came the groom on the arm of his best friend, Mr. A. G. Harrell, and the bride on the arm of her brother, Mr. Malcolm Matthews; and thus advancing to the centre of the chancel rail and standing beneath a beautiful floral bell, the marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. A. L. Phillips, assisted by the brother of the groom, Rev. W. B. Jennings, of Macon, Ga.

The bride is one of Fayetteville's sweetest and fairest daughters, and on this eventful evening she looked, if possible, more beautiful and winsome than ever before. Becomingly arrayed in a sheeny robe of handsome white faille silk and tulle, entrasine, with a shawdowy veil of softest lace falling in misty folds from head to foot, and her hair decked with orange blossoms, she well became the exalted station of a lovely bride in all her "beauty and pride."

The groom is but a late resident of this city, and yet by his gentlemanly bearing and manly virtues has won the confidence and esteem of all.

Immediately after the ceremony, the bridal party repaired to the residence of the bride's sisters, where a reception was held and congratulations extended to the happy pair. The many handsome and costly offerings displayed there well testify to the popularity of this handsome and engaging couple. And to them we now tender our congratulations, and pray that Heaven's choicest benedictions may rest upon this "wedded twain."

FAYETTEVILLE COTTON MILLS.—The work of this new factory, situated on the site of the old Mallett mill is progressing finely. The work on the foundation, which has been no small one, has been completed, and it is done in a very substantial manner, and one now can form a correct idea of the dimensions of the building. The building with the tower in front will be 116 feet in length and 48 feet wide, two stories high, each story will have a pitch of 14 feet between the joice, giving the building a capacity for 2,040 spindles. The timber for the building is now on the ground, and most of it prepared to put in position. Mr. Kluttz, the architect, has charge of the work, and he will, as he has done in the building of the LaFayette hotel, stores and numerous dwellings, make it a substantial work. Much work has also been done in putting in the water flume and fixing the dam. The situation for this mill is one of the best that could have been selected, as there will be always an abundance of water. The thanks of all are due the stockholders of this enterprise. It is one of the necessities of the place, and we hope the example set by them will be followed by others, if not in cotton factories by something that will induce a greater population—for there is no place better suited to manufactories than our town. We should not permit the advantages given us by nature to lie dormant nor fail to utilize the railroads, which now place us in communication in every direction with the outside world. It appears to us, if proper consideration be given the subject, that all will see that in just such enterprises lie our future prosperity.

The State Normal School, Washington, N. C., will open July 9th, and continue to August 3rd. Prof. Alexander Graham A. M. (U. N: C.) Superintendent of the Charlotte City School, will superintend it, and lecture on "English Words." Want of space forbids our giving the entire list of lectures this week.

DIED.—We regret to learn of the death of Benjamin Huske, infant son of James M. and Jennie S. Pesce, of Bordeaux, near Fayetteville, on yesterday, aged eighteen months.

DEATH OF MR. GEO. LAUDER.—On Thursday evening last about 8 o'clock this good man and esteemed citizen entered into rest. In 1835 Mr. Lauder came to Fayetteville to work on the U. S. Arsenal, the appropriation giving out, the work ceased for a time, and he returned to Raleigh and assisted in the building of the State Capital. While there he was employed by Mr. Stronach in his marble yard, being a man of great industry, full of energy, and of more than ordinary capacity, he returned to Fayetteville and established a marble yard here in 1845. His great skill soon gained for him a reputation throughout the State, and to-day specimens of his work adorn the cemetery at Chapel Hill and all counties around this section, and our own cemetery is filled with beautiful specimens of his skill and handiwork. He continued to follow his profession until he was appointed Postmaster at this place, which position he held for ten years acceptably to all, except to the party in power, to whose demands he refused to comply. An acquaintance of nearly forty years with the subject of this notice permits the writer to say that there were few better men than Mr. Geo. Lauder. He had a contempt for all that was not honest and just. His standard of honor was high, he was just and fair in all his dealings with his fellow man, and in all things honest to a fault, but the crowning virtue of his life, has been his true and sincere devotion to the children of his friend who left orphans, were taken by him and treated as is own. They knew him as a father, and in death mourn him as their truest friend and protector. He was indeed a father to the fatherless, a protector to those who were left alone in this desolate world. For years until he was afflicted by blindness, he was one of the truest and brightest Masons; to him they came for counsel and advice, and here too he displayed his love for the poor and friendless in the dispensation of charity. Few men in the private walks of life ever attain more fully than he the respect and esteem of all, but the true, honest Scotch character was ever prominent, and although he sought to do naught but his duty, being ever busy in his own work. He was known and admired, and had the respect of all, for they knew that here was one of God's noblest works; a true, honest, good man. Such was the character of our friend who has now gone hence, making sad the hearts of his adopted children, and carrying with him the praise of many true and warm friends who will miss the visits of this good man whose presence was ever welcome. Mr. Lauder was born in Edinburg, Jan'y 24th, 1810, having thus past the time on earth allotted to man. Peace to his ashes. The funeral took place from his residence on Haymount at 5 o'clock on Friday last. The following were the pall-bearers: Col. J. B. Starr, Maj. A. A. McKethan, Capt. A. B. Williams, Geo. H. Haigh, Geo. M. Rose, Geo. P. McNeill, W. W. Cole and J. C. Vann.

MEETING OF MAGISTRATES.—As required by law the Magistrates of Cumberland met at the Court House on Monday to elect a Board of County Commissioners. After many ballots the following were elected: A. A. McKethan, Jr., and A. B. Williams of Cross Creek, M. A. Gillis, 71st, W. J. Buie, Rockfish, and K. J. Rhodes, Black River, thus giving a good representative from the different districts. While we regret that the old board was not retained, for they had served the county well and faithfully, yet the gentlemen elected are all good; true men who we know will be faithful to the interests of the county.

At the joint meeting of the Board of Magistrates and County Commissioners H. McD. Robinson, Esq., the present Superintendent of Public Instruction was heartily endorsed and re-elected without a dissenting voice. Mr. Robeson (as we know) has been faithful in the discharge of his duty. It requires much labor and constant attention, that he has given it, and the magistrates have done well in endorsing such an efficient and faithful public servant.

The tax levy for the year 1888 and '89 is less this year than last. It is for

State,	20 cents
School,	12½ "
Current expenses,	30 "
Interest on debt,	22½ "
Bridge,	10 "
Total,	95 "
Poll tax $2 30	

Schedule B. remains the same as last year.

Maj. W. S. Cook was elected chairman of the Board of Magistrates for the next two years.

FOURTH OF JULY.—If we expect to celebrate the Fourth of July as we ought to celebrate it, so as to make it an attractive and an imposing day, we should commence at once to make preparations for it. If properly managed so that we can secure the trains for excursions, we will have a large gathering here. Our merchants should consider the matter, it will be of great benefit to them, besides it is well to return to the old time-customs and keep them from dying out. It is true we have not so many young graduates of colleges, who wish to display their oratorical powers, but there are many who would not object to orating on the glories of this great country. Let us celebrate the day, please the young and old, especially the young ladies, and have a good time. And to do this we call upon the merchants who are particularly interested to make the move.

THE TIME TO ADVERTISE.—Necessarily times are dull. Farmers are busy and have little money, but what they have to spend they wish to buy its full worth. To catch these extra dimes that seek good investments, those who have inducements to offer, should advertise them. Now is your time to advertise; it will keep you busy, while others who have nothing to offer are complaining of dull times.

HE RECEIVED A FATAL WOUND.—Tom Revels alias Steadman, the negro man who was discovered in the store of Messrs. Pemberton & Prior, and who had many shots fired at him when making his escape, died at his home from the effects of his wound on Friday. Revels had been for some time engaged in stealing, had recently established a store of his own near Liberty Point, and to supply this he made it a practice to rob others. Searching his store many articles were found, cigars, cologne, extracts and other things which were identified by Messrs. Pemberton & Prior. In addition to these a considerable sum of money had been taken from their store. Revels had not been looked upon as a bad negro, but he comes of bad stock. His career of theft has now come to an end. Before his death he made full confession. Dr. J. W. McNeill, coroner of Cumberland, being the attending physician, summoned at once the following jury: Charles Haigh, Foreman, J. P. Thomson, R. McMillan, Robert Holliday, E. T. McKethan and W. F. Campbell, who after making a thorough examination of the case, rendered the following verdict:

"We, the undersigned jury of inquest, find that the deceased, Thomas Steadman, came to his death from a pistol shot wound received on the night of the 30th of May, at the hands of J. L. Prior or B. F. Maultsby, which shooting we consider justifiable."

The coroner then notified the Sheriff of the result, and Mr. J. L. Prior, who had previously voluntarily surrendered himself was released.

The act was certainly justifiable, and we hope the result may prove a warning to others.

PEACHES.—We have received this week specimens of the Early Amsden and Canada, from Mr. G. M. Rose and Mr. H. P. Davis. The specimens were both very large, but we are not in love with these early varieties, they rarely ripen to the stone, and are wanting in that fine peach flavor that is so finely developed in the old fashioned clear stone peach. This early variety which takes the place of the old time peach, is neither clear or cling stone. Beside this it seems more liable to decay. Already the wet weather of the past week has begun its work of destruction, and just as they begin to ripen they begin to decay and fall, and the crop is as usual an uncertain one. It is hard to improve on the old time varieties, and we regret to see them so utterly discarded.

QUICKER CONNECTION WITH WILMINGTON.—We learn that the Carolina Central Railroad Company will again put on the day passenger trains early this month. Correspondence is now going on between this road and the C. F. & Y. V. relative to a connection at Maxton. If this is done the C. F. & Y. V. will be compelled to change her present schedule, and arrive at least two hours later. It would be best for the sake of the mails to do this, but the present schedule is far better for us on account of the passenger traffic. It may be that an arrangement may be made by which both ends may be served.

BASE BALL.—The boy club, which put the Raleigh club up to all they knew, on Tuesday evening gained fresh laurels by giving the young men a most complete drubbing. It was a well contested game, and the young men had some capital players, but with Henry Pemberton as pitcher and the unfailing and unflinching Lee Smith as catcher, their task was a hopeless one. We dislike to tell how bad the boys beat them, but we must, it is too good not to be told. The score was 16 to 6. It was the most enjoyable game we ever witnessed. Try again.

The Marlboro *Democrat* says that Dr. James C. Mullins, has been appointed by Gov. Richardson one of the Board of Regents of the State Lunatic Asylum of South Carolina. Dr. Mullins is a native of this place, and there are many here who will be glad to hear of him. The *Democrat* says:

Dr. Mullins needs nothing at our hands to introduce him to the people whom he is to serve in this responsible position. It is sufficient to say that he has for forty years been a successful practitioner in Marion, and his business qualifications speak for themselves in what he has done.

The following is a list of the Jury for the July term:

H. P. Davis, J. C. Geddie, J. B Butler, D. G. McMillan, W. J. Wood, Jas. D. Worrel, John Davis, F. D. Odom, Thos. G. Culbreth, A. A. Johnson, A. G. Bain, Daniel McKethan, Amos J. McDonald, Louis Levy, Sr., C. P. Overby, Thos. A. Geddie, R. H. Hales, W. A. Council, J. E. Hair, Frank McDaniel, J. W. Johnson, Joseph West, Rich'd Ivy, Alex. McAllister, Elisha Faulk, D. G. Jackson, B. P. Denning, Chas. Kennedy, A. A. Harrington, J. H. Winn, Jas. Rayner, G. C. Biggs, D. J. Williams, A. W. Driver, W. A. Worrel, J. W. Easom.

WORK TO BEGIN ON THE WILMINGTON EXTENSION.—The Charlotte *Chronicle* says:

Captain W. P. Fontaine, who has just completed a sixteen mile contract on the Monroe and Atlanta railroad, has secured a thirty mile contract of grading on the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad extension to Wilmington where he removes his full force this week.

WET AND DRY.—The following places voted on the Local Option question on Monday with the following results: Wet—Raleigh, Pittsboro, Warrenton, Charlotte, Statesville and Asheville. Dry—Durham, Concord, Monroe, Keyser and Washington, N. C.

A very destructive cyclone swept over the country near Milton, N. C., on Saturday evening last, and a furious hail storm near Goldsboro about the same time, both doing much damage to crops. The sudden change of temperature experienced here on Sunday was caused by these storms.

An exchange says: If, as the evolutionists claim, frogs are the ancestors of some people, it is easy to see where the croakers come from.

Personals.

Miss Minnie Watson is home from La Grange.

Rev. J. H. Hall and wife, of Durham, are on a visit to their relatives here.

Miss Loula Cutler, of Wilmington, is visiting Miss Laura Thomson, on Haymount.

Mr. J W. Fuller, who has a very flourishing school near Lumber Bridge, was in town this week.

Mrs. M. E. Cade, widow of the late William Cade, left this week for South Carolina on her way to Memphis, Tennessee, where she expects to reside in the future.

Mr. N. A. Sinclair, Superintendent of the Fayetteville Graded School, left on Tuesday to visit his parents at Plainview.

Miss Lizzie Sedberry, who has been attending the Female Seminary at Greensboro, returned home last Friday to spend her vacation.

Col. C. W. Broadfoot and Hon. G. M. Rose left on Tuesday for Chapel Hill to attend the meeting of the Alumni. It is just 21 years to-day since Mr. Rose graduated at this institution.

Mr. J. H. Roberts, who has been on the line of the C. F. & Y. V. between this place and Wilmington in the interest of the road, was in town yesterday. He reports the engineers about twenty miles from here, coming this way.

CHILDRENS' DAY.—The General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian church one year ago made arrangements for the celebration of last Sunday as "Children's Day, a Missionary Festival." The Secretary of Foreign Missions prepared a beautiful exercise of responsive readings and hymns. This Festival was kept by the Presbyterian church here. The main body of pews were reserved for the Sunday School children, of whom there were two hundred and more present. The children entered into the service with intelligent zeal and promptness. A collection was taken up for the childrens Missionary Society. An address was delivered by the pastor. Everybody present enjoyed the service.

This children's society is named the Lena Leete Legion in honor of Miss Lena Leete, now Mrs. Grimnan, of Kochi, Japan. They now have over fifty dollars to send to help pay the debt on the Japanese church in Kochi.

NEW STATION.—The main line having been completed to Mount Airy, a regular station will be opened there on the 11th instant, and all shipments can be forwarded thereto, freight charges collect.

Brace Up.

You are feeling depressed, your appetite is poor, you are bothered with headache, you are fidgetty, nervous, and generally out of sorts, and want to *brace* up. Brace up, but not with stimulants, spring medicines, or bitters, which have for their basis very cheap, bad whiskey, and which stimulate you for an hour, and then leave you in worse condition than before. What you want is an alterative that will purify your blood, start healthy action of Liver and Kidneys, restore your vitality, and give renewed health and strength. Such a medicine you will find in Electric Bitters, and only 50 cents a bottle at B. E Sedberry's Drug Store.

Every Home Should Have It.

It is not always convenient to call a Physician for every little ailment. Having Red Flag Oil in the house you have a Physician always at hand; it kills Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Burns, Bruises and all aches and pains. Price 25 cents.

There are few things in this life of which we may be certain, but this is one of them. Puritan Cough and Consumption Cure has no equal for Coughs, Colds and Consumption. Price 25 cents. At Pemberton & Prior's Drug Store.

Their Business Booming.

Probably no one thing has caused such a general revival of trade at B. E. Sedberry's Drug Store as the giving away to their customers of so many free trial bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Their trade is simply enormous in this very valuable article from the fact that it always cures and never disappoints. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, and all throat and lung diseases quickly cured. You can test it before buying by getting a trial bottle free. Large size $1. Every bottle warranted.

A Kind Friend,

Is what they call that Famous Remedy, Red Flag Oil; it quickly cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Sores and all pain; it is good for man or beast.

No other medicine has won for itself such confidence as Dr. Lee's Liver Regulator; it is the best combination for the cure of all Kidney and Liver Complaints. Trial bottle free at Pemberton & Prior's Drug Store.

A Glorious Record.

Since the introduction of the Famous Puritan Cough and Consumption Cure in this vicinity the death rate from Consumption has decreased wonderfully; it never fails to effect a cure. Price 25 Cents. Try it.

Dr. Lee's Liver Regulator has done more to relieve the suffering of mankind than all other medicines; it cures all Stomach and Liver troubles. Trial bottles free at Pemberton & Prior's Drug Store.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For Sale by B. E. Sedberry, Fayetteville, N. C.

WILL YOU SUFFER with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint? Shiloh's Vitaliser is guaranteed to cure you. For sale at B. E. Sedberry's Drug Store.

SLEEPLESS NIGHTS, made miserable by that terrible cough. Shiloh's Cure is the Remedy for you. For sale at B. E. Sedberry's Drug Store.

THAT HACKING COUGH can be so quickly cured by Shiloh's Cure. We guarantee it. For sale at B. E. Sedberry's Drug Store.

DIED.

TOMLINSON.—On Thursday morning last, at six o'clock, after years of patient suffering, MRS. SARAH JANE TOMLINSON, relict of the late Wm. H. Tomlinson, Sr., in the 71st year of her age.

This good woman, this "mother in Israel," deserves more than a passing notice of her departure. While to *her* "to die was gain," yet the vacant chair at home will always remind those of her immediate and most devoted family of the loss they have sustained in her death, for she was a living Christian in the broadest sense of the phrase. Humble, meek and patient; an example to those around her of a non-complaining sufferer, as well as a good Samaritan in the vineyard of the Lord. The poor will miss her. She had nothing too good for them. Blessed herself with all the comforts of a happy home,

"She knew no joy, but friendship might divide,
Nor gave her family grief, save when she died."

From youth up a faithful member of the Baptist Church, she honored the same by meekness, piety and true faith. She is gone—ripe for the kingdom, we would not call her back to toil and care, to worry and pain. She has gone, we may humbly trust, to repose in that eternity where her soul lived in advance. Her children have risen up and called her blessed, and they grieve but do not murmur; they are sad, but "sorrow not even as those who have no hope."

A bright link has dropped from that endless chain of faith and virtue. Her life had been (save bodily suffering), like the spring with its beautiful flowers, watered by the gentle dews of Heaven, shedding their sweet perfumes on all around. She quietly passed away on the last day of Spring—31st of May, when the birds had chanted their last matin song of the year. Beyond the grave for her there is a new life, and a happy welcome of "well done good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

Fayetteville, N. C., June 2nd, 1888.

MOORE.—At her home in Gaston County, June 2nd, MRS. EUNICE LUCILLE, wife of Harvey H. Moore, and daughter of the late Egbert C. and Susan Hall of this place.

She leaves a husband, six children and a large circle of relations and friends to mourn her untimely death.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, New York.
For sale by A. S. HUSKE & CO.
apl 19 1y

GENERAL FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1888.

N. C. BACON—		FODDER,	80@90
Hog Round,	10½	HIDES—	
Sides,	11½	Flint—good,	9½
Hams,	12½	Flint—damaged,	5@7
WEST. BULK MEATS—		Dry Salt,	7@8
Sides,	8½	Green,	3½
Shoulders,	7½	IRON—	
WESTERN BACON—		American,	3
Sides,	9	Swedes,	5@6
Hams,	15@16	LARD—	
Shoulders,	8@8½	N. Carolina,	10
BAGGING,	6@	Westerti,	9@10
BEEF—		LEATHER—	
On foot,	3½	Upper, country,	35@40
Dressed,	5@6	Sole, Hemlock,	25@27
BEESWAX,	18@20	Harness, c'ntry,	25@30
BUTTER—		MOLASSES,	25@50
North Carolina,	15@25	NAILS—	
Northern,	30@35	(20d basis),	2.30
COFFEE—		PORK—	
Java,	30	Fresh,	6½@7
Rio,	16@22	Mess,	(None.)
COTTON YARN,	85@95	POTATOES—	
COTTON TIES,	1.40	Sweet,	
CHICKENS,	20@30	Irish—old, bus.	1.25
EGGS,	12½	SALT,	90
FLOUR—		SEGARS—	
N. C. Family,	None.	Coffee,	7½
West. Fam.,	5.00@6.50	Granulated,	9
CORN MEAL—	85	SHEETINGS,	7
GRAIN—		SHUCKS,	50
Corn,	@85	TALLOW,	5
Oats,	55	WOOL,	18
Rye,	85	SPIRITS—	
Peas,	75@85	Corn Whisky,	1.75@2.00
HAY—		Rye Whisky,	1.75@3.00
N. Carolina,	40@60	Ap. Brandy,	1.75@3.00
Northern,	1 00	Pch Brandy,	1.75@3.00

Fayetteville Cotton and Naval Stores Market

Corrected by A. E. Rankin & Co.

COTTON—The market opened on Monday of this week at 9½ cents firm, remaining on Tuesday and yesterday at the same price.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits yesterday 31½ cents. Rosin was steady, prices ranging from 65 and 90 cents for common.

Crude Turpentine—Hard $1.00, Yellow Dip $1.50, Virgin $2.25.

Wilmington Market.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 6, 4:00 P. M.

COTTON.—Cotton quiet at 9¼ cents.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market firm at 33½ cents per gallon.

ROSIN.—The market quoted firm at 82½ cents per bbl. for strained and 87½ cents for Good Strained.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE RED SPRINGS HOTEL,

—BY—

MRS. WM. PRIOR,

is ready for summer visitors. In thanking a generous public for a patronage so liberally bestowed in the past, I ask and will endeavor to merit a continuance of the same.

Red Springs, N. C., June 7, 1888. 4t

REMEMBER!

MY MOTTO IS YOU WILL

F. F. F. F. F. F. G's

and PROVISIONS of all kinds, such as Sugar, Coffee, Flour, Bacon, Hams, Breakfast Strips, Corn, Meal, Canned Goods, Pure Butter and Lard, Fruits, Nuts and Whitman's Celebrated Pure Confectioneries.

I have recently returned from the Northern cities, where I made a choice selection of the above goods, and am now prepared to offer to my customers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

the largest and finest stock of goods I have ever had in my house.

E. T. SCANLIN, Ag't.,
No. 51 Person St., Fayetteville, N. C.

P. S. Any girl or boy under ten years of age, who will present in writing at my store the definition of the above names, without reference for information, will be presented with a package of Whitman's Sweet Vanilla Flavored Chocolate.

apl 19 1y R. T. S., Ag't.

Administratrix Notice.

The undersigned having qualified in the Superior Court of Cumberland County as Administratrix of the estate of Dr. James A. MacRae, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them on or before May 2nd, 1889. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

CATHERINE F. MACRAE,
may 2, 1888 6w Adm'x of Dr. J. A. MacRae.

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.,

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

OFFICE:
Northeast corner Market Square.

House and Lot for Sale.

THE HOUSE AND LOT ON HAYMOUNT, next Mrs. U. C. Myrover, occupied by Miss Mary Weeks, is offered for sale. For terms, &c., apply to

may 31 tf C. W. BROADFOOT.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW FURNITURE STORE.

I have just opened a Furniture Store

In the McMillan Building,

G. A. Thomson's old headquarters, where have in stock and to arrive

Parlor and Bedroom Suits,

Side-Boards, Bureaus, Washstands,

Fine Hair, Moss, Fine Floor and other Mattresses, Bed-Springs, Cots, Lounges, Safes, Chairs of all kinds.

I PROPOSE TO KEEP EVERYTHING

kept in a first-class Furniture Store. These goods are bought for cash and to sell. Call and see me and if I can't convince you that

It is to Your Interest to Buy From Me,

I shall not expect to sell you.

W. J. TOLAR,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
May 31, 1888. tf

The Clever People of our Community

Are often struck with the handsome appearance of our stock, the many nice, fresh and attractive goods which we have

TASTILY DISPLAYED.

A great many of these wise people show their

BETTER APPRECIATION

by their hearty support. We wish in this newspaper advertisement to

THANK THEM,

and to say continue and increase your good and healthy support, and tell your friends where (if they don't know) they can invest their money to good and wholesome advantage.

We not only offer

Standard Goods,

but we have polite and attentive clerks. Besides we are ever striving to make it to the advantage of our customers to trade with us, because we sell choice goods at as low price as they can be bought elsewhere.

Now Appreciating the Fact

that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," we shall join in with the other merchants, and close our store at 7 o'clock, commencing

JUNE 4th, 1888.

And we wish here to notify our customers and the public generally that we will be glad to have orders in before 7 o'clock, as we will be closed after the 4th of June, every

Evening, at 7 o'clock,

SATURDAYS EXCEPTED.

Very truly,

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

May 31, 1888.

Drive-Well PUMPS,

Cheaper than ever before.

W. N. TILLINGHAST.
May 31, 1888. 6t

The Southern Guardsman,

WINSTON, N. C.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE GUARD.

Conducted by

WILL X. COLEY,

Ex-Sergt Co. A, 2d Reg't N. C. State Guard.

THE GUARDSMAN is endorsed and recommended by the Governor, Adjutant General, Regimental Commanders and all other officers of the Guard. It was officially announced as the Organ of the North Carolina militia in General Orders No. 6, which were issued on May 22, 1888. All citizen soldiers should subscribe at once. Subscription price, $1.00 per year, in advance. 52 standard locks and THE GUARDSMAN one year for only $1.50. Advertising rates, $2.00 per inch. Send for sample copy. Address

WILL X. COLEY,
Publisher Southern Guardsman.
may 31 Winston, N. C.

Administrator's Notice.

Having qualified as administrator upon the estate of Neill McQueen, dec'd, I hereby give notice to all persons having claims against the estate of said decedent to exhibit the same to me on or before May 3rd, 1889, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make prompt payment.

WM. McQUEEN,
Administrator of Neill McQueen.
C. W. BROADFOOT, Att'y.
Fayetteville, N. C., May 3, 1888 6w

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

Parties desiring to invest in

REAL ESTATE,

or who have property for sale, will find it to their advantage to call on the undersigned. He has now in his possession several valuable pieces of real estate for sale.

Any information wanted will be given by him and terms made easy.

J. M. BROWN,
may 3 6w Real Estate Agent.

MISUNDERSTOOD.

[From the Century.]

He thought I said yes; but I'm sure I said no.
My heart was a-beating, my cheeks were aglow;
I looked on the ground and I thought he would go;
He thought I said yes, but I'm sure I said no.
Now what could I do? For he thought I said yes!
He sat close beside me, and——you'll never guess;
If you look at me so, I cannot confess,
He——I'm sure I said no, but he thought I said yes.

AGRICULTURAL.

Feeding a Variety.

In feeding your poultry, from the kitchen come many of the very choicest tit bits, which find their way into the capacious craws of the chicks; and it not only relieves the monotony of grain food, but it turns to profitable account what would otherwise be thrown out and lost. Bits of bread and meat, the crumbs from the table cloth, the bits of celery and scraps of cabbage, all are relished by the fowls. While the fowls will greedily take these just as they come from the kitchen, there are many other things which could be profitably used as chicken food, if but a little care and time be bestowed upon its preparation. There are the potato parings; these can readily be utilized by boiling them a few minutes, and while still hot mixing a few handfuls of fine corn meal with them, after which they can be set away to steam. When they are cool, the mass can be fed to the fowls, and they will soon clean up every particle. They can also be used without the corn meal. Turnip parings can be similarly treated; and is not this far better than permitting them to be carelessly thrown away and wasted? Green feed is the demand of every living fowl at all seasons of the year. Those who have not been careful to supply every pen of fowls with green feed in some form, have no idea of the amount they will consume.

With twenty-five fowls in a yard or pen, you may in summer mow and give them a bushel basketful of the short, tender grass from a lawn every day, and all that they do not eat of it they will so thoroughly destroy it that you cannot find it from day to day. If it is not convenient to give them the short-cut grass, give them daily every refuse green thing from the kitchen garden, from the market garden, from every source, and they will select what they like best, and so ferociously that you will wonder how they can consume so much. And these healthy hens will "shell out" the dividends to you which will pay for the trouble.

We have asserted almost an innumerable number of times that corn alone is not a suitable food for laying hens, for it will make them too fat to be healthy a season through. The nature of this raw grain is heating and drying to both blood and tissue. Hens fed three times a day upon whole, uncooked corn, for the greater part of their diet, will not lay regularly, even in the laying season; nor will they produce two-thirds the eggs in a year, no matter what may be the variety bred, that the same fowls will give you if fed alternately upon scalded meal and boiled potatoes in the morning, green food of some nutritious kind with scraps from the table at noon, and dry cracked corn, wheat and oats at night.

Salt for Animals.

[Germantown Telegraph.]

There is considerable discussion going on regarding the necessity for the use of salt for animals. It is believed by many to be a necessity, a belief that has existed from the earliest times. Even Virgil attributed an increased flow of milk to a use of salt, and Plenius, that salt produced more milk and finer cheese. Among the recent writers, Prof. James M. Johnson believes that salt assists digestion and the restoring of bodily waste; Prof. Voit, that it quickens circulation; Dr. Lehman, that it aids digestion and circulation; Dr. Plever, that it provokes an increase of muscular strength, and to some extent counterbalances the want of sufficient nutrition; Dr. Locelles, that it is as indispensable to man and animals as the air they breathe, because it assists digestion, aids in the oxidation of blood and the assimilation of food, and is in reality an auxiliary to digestion.

There is a small percentage of salt in the food consumed, but Prof. Arnold states that it is less than in milk, and hence must be supplied. Dr. Dalton, Prof. Arnold and Dr. Smith, an English authority, all agree in the necessity for giving salt, which supplies the chlorine and sodium, which are not supplied by the foods consumed, and then animals are kept in much better condition than when not fed with it.

Test Them.

After the eggs have been under the hen six days, take a piece of thick brown paper or pasteboard about eight or ten inches square, cut a hole in the centre of it a little smaller than an egg and same shape. After dark take a hand lamp with you to the nest and gently remove each egg from under the hen, placing them sideways, one at a time in or against the holes, with the paper between the lamp and egg. You will find by looking through the egg that those that are fertile will have a small black object floating inside. The lower half of the egg will be clear, and the upper half somewhat cloudy. The small black object floating in the upper or cloudy half with the small veins extending in each direction, resembles in appearance a long-legged spider. If you find that some of your eggs are perfectly clear, you may be sure that they are not fertile and will not hatch. Remove the clear ones and gently place the cloudy ones under the hen again, with the assurance that they will each hatch a chick in due time, providing that the hen is faithful to her nest.

Gilt-edged Butter.

A lady who knows how to make it tells the *Jersey Bulletin* that she never permits a drop of water to enter the cream or touch the butter at any process of butter making. This is in direct opposition to all the recent theories of butter manufacture, but she has always found that one ounce of practical experience is worth a pound of theory unsupported by facts. In her judgment, washing butter spoils it. There is a certain flavor, aroma, "bouquet," call it by what name you will, that is always lost whenever butter comes in contact with water. Her butter made in conformity to these rules will, she says, keep perfectly sweet from May until April following, with no other precaution than a layer of salt, an inch in thickness over the cloth that covers the butter in the stone jar in which it is packed.

The National Association of Wool Growers are up in arms against the President for his recommendation that the duty on wool be repealed.

Paine's Celery Compound

For The NERVOUS
The DEBILITATED
The AGED.

A NERVE TONIC.
Celery and Coca, the prominent ingredients, are the best and safest Nerve Tonics. It strengthens and quiets the nerves, curing Nervous Weakness, Hysteria, Sleeplessness, &c.

AN ALTERATIVE.
It drives out the poisonous humors of the blood purifying and enriching it, and so overcoming those diseases resulting from impure or impoverished blood.

A LAXATIVE.
Acting mildly but surely on the bowels it cures habitual constipation, and promotes a regular habit. It strengthens the stomach, and aids digestion.

A DIURETIC.
In its composition the best and most active diuretics of the Materia Medica are combined scientifically with other effective remedies for diseases of the kidneys. It can be relied on to give quick relief and speedy cure.

Hundreds of testimonials have been received from persons who have used this remedy with remarkable benefit. Send for circular giving full particulars.

Price $1.00. Sold by Druggists.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Prop'r's
BURLINGTON, VT.

jan 19 1y

Bargains! Bargains!

IN NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS.

Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Silk Handkerchiefs, Collars and Cuffs, Children's and Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs,

BUTTONS, LACES, &c.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

☞ ALL GOODS CHARGED WILL BE AT REGULAR PRICES.

MRS. DYE.

May 31, 1888.

FAYETTEVILLE Book and Music Store.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR

BASE BALLS, MARBLES, TOPS, &C.

YOU WILL FIND AT

The Fayetteville Book and Music Store

A LARGE STOCK OF

Base Balls and Bats of all styles and prices, from 5c. up.

ALSO SOLID AND HOLLOW RUBBER BALLS! STONE AND GLASS MARBLES! TOPS AND TOP CORD! &C!

AT THE FAYETTEVILLE BOOK AND MUSIC STORE.

McNEILL & CO.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Are Acknowledged LEADERS in Their Line!

They buy in CAR LOAD Lots, from first hands, for Spot Cash, thereby getting the very lowest rates of freight and every possible discount.

A CAR LOAD RED RUST-PROOF OATS,
A CAR LOAD WESTERN MIXED OATS,
A CAR LOAD SHIP STUFF,
A CAR LOAD **Rock Lime,**

Flour a Specialty.

WE SELL THE FOLLOWING STANDARD BRANDS OF **FERTILIZERS:**

Gibbs & Co's. High-grade Ammoninated Phosphate, Farmers' Friend Guano, Stonewall Guano, Royster's High-grade Acid Phosphate, Long's Prepared Chemicals and Kainit. This is the first year of the Stonewall brand. Try it.

Our Stock of **Farming Implements** Is complete.

Our Light-weight "Boss" Plow is the popular Plow. We have also "No. 4 Boss," "Daisy," "Watt," "No. 2," "Gem," "Stonewall," "Carolina;" all kinds of Castings.

Old Hickory Wagons and Carts.

DAWLOW & COX COTTON PLANTERS.

☞ Come or send for prices.

CHAS. GLOVER,

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

$23,000 worth of Real Estate Disposed of in 30 days.

If you have anything to sell, now is the time. Place it with me, and I will sell. To anyone wishing to buy I will make terms easy. I have

DWELLINGS, FARMS AND VACANT LOTS,

Also, two desirable pews in the Presbyterian Church to offer. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold.

CHAS. GLOVER,
Real Estate Agent.

mar 15 tf

To Builders and Others.

Finished Flooring, Beaded or Plain Ceiling, Planed Posts, Rails and Palings any length. All the latest patterns of Mouldings furnished on short notice at lowest prices.

ALL KINDS OF BUILDERS HARDWARE.

Estimates given. Orders solicited from abroad.

Address WALTER WATSON,
Fayetteville, N. C.

apl 7 tf

Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Prepared only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, O. U.S.A.

BIG G

Big G has given universal satisfaction in the cure of Gonorrhœa and Gleet. I prescribe it and feel safe in recommending it to all sufferers.

A. J. STONER, M.D.,
Chester, Ill.

PRICE, $1.00.

Sold by Druggists.

Trade Mark

PEMBERTON & TAYLOR, Agents.

may 3

A FINE VARIETY OF Cotton Seed.

I have for sale a limited supply of Allen's Long Silky Staple Cotton Seed." These seed are from the cotton raised by me, which took the premium at the Cumberland Fair. The cotton is far superior to other kinds, and will bring 3 cents per pound more than the ordinary staple. If you wish to supply yourself call at once on

W. J. McDONALD, JR.,
Green street.

mar 15 tf

Fine Mountain Beef.

I am daily expecting a large lot of fine Mountain Beef. Parties who wish to make

CORNED BEEF

Will do well to leave their orders.

GOOD BEEF AND FRESH, HOME-MADE SAUSAGE

Always on hand.

I will also buy HIDES, And pay the highest market price.

☞ Fresh Beef every day. Call at the Market, on

W. H. TOMLINSON.

oct 20 tf

Improved Cotton Seed.

I have a few bales of genuine "PETERKIN" COTTON SEED for sale. These seed have been carefully sacked and saved for, and show for themselves *just what they are.* They give a yield at my Gin this season of from 40 lbs. to 42 lbs. of Lint to 100 lbs. of Seed Cotton. The yield, both in the field and at the gin, exceeds any I have ever seen. The price of seed is $1.00 in the first picking. Come and see them and you will buy them.

For further information in regard to these seed, I refer to Capt. David Jones and Mr. W. H. Tomlinson.

JAS. D. McNEILL,
Merchant Miller.

jan 19 tf

PATENTS,

Caveats, Re-issues and Trade-Marks secured, and all other patent causes in the Patent Office or before the Courts promptly and carefully attended to.

Upon receipt of MODEL OR SKETCH *of Invention, I make careful examination, and advise as to patentability* FREE OF CHARGE.

FEES MODERATE, and I make NO CHARGE UNLESS PATENT IS SECURED. Information, advice and special references sent on application.

J. R. LITTELL, Washington, D. C.
Opp. U. S. Patent Office. oct 27 tf

ADVERTISEMENTS.

REMOVED

TO OUR

NEW STORE,

WE ARE NOW ESTABLISHED IN THE

NEW STORE,

next below Mr. Chas. Haigh's, recently erected and fitted up by Mr. Frank Thurston, where we are daily receiving fresh additions to our large stock of

DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
SHOES, HATS
—AND—
MENS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Our store is large and airy, and our Goods show to good advantage.

We invite the public to give us a call.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND FARMERS will find our stock, in all departments, just suited to their wants.

Call at the New Store,

ON HAY STREET,

if you wish good, reliable and cheap bargains, for our goods are bought at the lowest cash prices.

K. LEWALD.

may 3 tf

FISHING TACKLE.

We have just received a nice lot of Kirby, Limerick and Carlisle Hooks; Linen, Cotton and Silk Lines, Ringed Lead Sinkers, Nets, Net Irons, Bait Pails, Jointed Lancewood Rods; a fine lot of Japanese Bamboo Poles. Call and examine our stock or send us your orders.

HUSKE'S HARDWARE HOUSE.

SHOE FINDINGS.

We have a line of Shoe Findings, just received.

PEGS, NAILS, BRISTLES, WAX, UPPER LEATHER, SOLE LEATHER.

We shall be pleased to have you call at our place and examine our stock.

HUSKE'S HARDWARE HOUSE.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

WE have just received a car load of

LIME.

A car load of

LATHS.

We have on hand a car load of

SHINGLES.

A car load of

NAILS.

We have just received from a factory, which has gone out of the business,

325 Kegs Nails

bought at *extremely low prices.* We are therefore prepared to say *we can beat the country on prices on nails bought in this lot,* as follows:

HEADED.

Sizes—2d fine, 3d, 5d, 10 as 12ds, 20d, 30d, 40d, 50d, 60d, 70d.

Kegs on hand—5, 26, 7, 46, 36, 17, 12, 20, 16, 6.

FLOORING NAILS.

Size—5d, 6d, 7d as 8ds, 10d, 16d, 20d.
Kegs—15, 41, 23, 15, 4, 5.

FENCE NAILS (extra heavy.) SLATE NAILS.

Size—8d, 10d. 3d.
Kegs—2 4 14.

We will furnish 4ds, 6ds, 8ds and 10ds to fill in at very low rates.

Write to us before buying in New York, Baltimore or Philadelphia. You will save money.

Yours truly,

R. R. HUSKE, Manager,
HUSKE'S HARDWARE HOUSE.

may 10 tf

THE

PREMIER FLOUR OF AMERICA.

PATAPSCO FLOURING MILLS.

ESTABLISHED 1774.

OUR PATENT ROLLER FLOURS

Are Manufactured from the CHOICEST WHEAT OBTAINABLE, long been acknowledged to rank as

The Patapsco Superlative Patent

STANDS UNRIVALLED. Of a RICH, CREAMY COLOR, it makes a bread that will SUIT THE MOST FASTIDIOUS.

☞ Ask your grocer for

PATAPSCO SUPERLATIVE PATENT,
PATAPSCO FAMILY PATENT,
BALDWIN FAMILY,
ROLANDO CHOICE PATENT,
ORANGE GROVE EXTRA,
MAPLETON FAMILY.

G. A. GARRELLI, MANUFACTURING CO., 214 Commerce Street, Baltimore, Md.

Represented by Mr. B. R. TAYLOR, Fayetteville, N. C.

may 10 tf

RALEIGH AND FAYETTEVILLE MARBLE WORKS,

CHAS. A. GOODWIN, PROPRIETOR,

417 AND 419 FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Branch House.

Loudon's Old Stand, Fayetteville, N. C.

feb 23 1y

SALEM HIGH SCHOOL,

HUNTLEY, N. C.

(SAMPSON CO.)

SPRING TERM Opens Jan. 2, 1888.

☞ For catalogue or any further information, apply to

MARION BUTLER, Principal.

dec 8 1y

WALTER WATSON

IS

HEADQUARTERS

—FOR—

Engine and Saw Mill Supplies,
Rubber Belting,
Leather Belting
Lacing and Belt Fastenings

Of all kinds, at

MANUFACTURERS' PRICES!

ESTIMATES AND CORRECT MEASUREMENTS

Given for

Machinery and Machinery Supplies.

☞ Write for prices.

WALTER WATSON.

oct 13 tf

Seed. LANDRETH'S Seed.

ARE ALWAYS

RELIABLE and FRESH.

Don't buy any others, as LANDRETH'S are the only Seed planted at the Cost of the Seedsman.

We have just received the largest lot ever brought to this market, and have

Any Variety You Wish,

WHICH WE OFFER AT LOWEST PRICES,

—AT—

T. W. BROADFOOT & CO'S DRUG STORE.

Express Steamboat Co.

THE STEAMER D. MURCHISON,

CAPT. J. C. SMITH,

will, on and after April 1st, leave Fayetteville on

Tuesdays and Fridays at 5 o'clock,

Returning, will leave Wilmington at

2 P. M. Wednesdays and 12 M. Saturdays.

☞ Freight and passenger accommodations first-class.

E. E. WILLIAMS,
Agent, Fayetteville, N. C.
WILLIAMS & MURCHISON,
Agents, Wilmington, N. C.

mar 24 tf

FOR SALE.

A lot of old newspapers. Inquire at the OBSERVER OFFICE.

A. GARRASON,

DEALER IN

Heavy & Fancy Groceries.

TRUNKS AND VALISES,

CANDIES,

FRUITS and VEGETABLES,

Tobacco and Cigars,

McLEAN'S VINEGAR.

Carolina Roller Mills

FLOUR AND FEED.

FAYETTEVILLE

Sewing Machine and Music House

ORGANS $60, $40, $35, $55, $65 to $100.

NEW MACHINES $35, $30 and $40.

OLD MACHINES $8 to $10.

Staybright Polish, for Furniture.

MACHINES AND ORGANS REPAIRED

June 23 1y J. H. FARRAR, Agt.

Wood! Wood!

ONLY 200 CORDS LEFT!

GOOD, DRY, FORMER PRICE $2.00 Large Lots for less.

ALSO

BEST

FAMILY FLOUR

FEEDS,

VEGETABLES, &C.

Goods and Wood delivered FREE.

VANN BROS.

jan 19 tf

"Get Ready."

Before the cold weather comes, get out your Heating Stoves and have them put in order. See that new grates, fire pots and pipe have taken the place of the burned out parts. We have a large supply of

COAL

on hand, we are prepared to keep you comfortable.

Have Your Stoves Repaired.

We have a full line of

Cooking and Heating Stoves

on hand, and will sell them at prices to suit the times.

Call and see the largest line of BRASS GOODS ever shown in this market:

BRASS,

Fire Dogs, Fenders, Shovels, Tongs, Pokers, Spark Fenders, &c.

☞ Fenders to suit any size fire place.

McMILLAN BROS.

oct 6 tf

T. A. KLUTZ,

Architect & Superintendent,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

jan 12 tf

LADIES!

Use Your Own Judgment with

Peerless Dyes.

They will dye everything. They are sold everywhere. Price 10c. a package. 30 colors. They have no equal for Strength, Brilliancy, Amount in Packages or for Fastness of Colors or other Solid Qualities. They do not crock or smut. Ask your druggist for

PEERLESS DYES.

T. W. BROADFOOT & CO.

jan 12 1y

W. J. McDONALD, JR.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Liquors, Wines

Jonas Rs

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

No. 4 Green Street.

dec 1

H. McD. ROBINSON

ATTORNEY AT LAW

FAYETTEVILLE N. C

☞ Collections a specialty. Prompt attention given to all business.

may 26 1y

E. A. POE,

Manufacturer of BRICK,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

☞ Remember, I make the best Brick made in the State. apl 21 tf

CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY R'Y CO.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE NO. 1.

Taking effect 12.00, noon, Sunday, May 13, 1888.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

	Passenger and Mail.	Freight & Accom'd.
Leave Bennettsville,	6:00 a. m.	1:30 p. m.
Arrive Maxton,	7:06 a. m.	3:25 p. m.
Leave Maxton,	7:15 a. m.	3:35 p. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	9:10 a. m.	7:25 p. m.
Leave Fayetteville,	9:25 a. m.	10:00 a. m.
Arrive Sanford,	11:30 a. m.	1:10 p. m.
Leave Sanford,	11:55 a. m.	2:30 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	3:05 p. m.	7:25 p. m.
Leave Greensboro,	9:50 a. m.	
Arrive Ararat,	3:00 p. m.	

Passenger and Mail No. 1—dinner at Sanford.
Passenger and Mail No. 11—dinner at Germanton.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

	Passenger and Mail.	Freight & Accom'd.
Leave Ararat,	4:00 p. m.	
Arrive Greensboro,	9:00 p. m.	
Leave Greensboro,	10:05 a. m.	7:40 a. m.
Arrive Sanford,	1:40 p. m.	1:05 p. m.
Leave Sanford,	2:00 p. m.	2:25 p. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	4:15 p. m.	3:50 p. m.
Leave Fayetteville,	4:30 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Arrive Maxton,	6:30 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Leave Maxton,	6:40 p. m.	10:25 a. m.
Arrive Bennettsville,	8:00 p. m.	12:30 p. m.

Passenger and Mail No. 2—dinner at Sanford.

Factory Branch—Freight and Accommodation.

TRAIN MOVING NORTH.

Leave Millboro..... 8:00 a. m.
Arrive Greensboro..... 9:30 a. m.

TRAIN MOVING SOUTH.

Leave Greensboro..... 3:30 p. m.
Leave Factory Junction..... 4:30 p. m.
Arrive Millboro..... 5:15 p. m.

Passenger and Mail Trains run daily except Sunday.

Freight and Accomodation Train runs from Fayetteville to Bennettsville and return on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Fayetteville to Greensboro on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from Greensboro to Fayetteville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Trains on Factory Branch run daily except Sunday.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.

J. W. FRY, General Superintendent.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

AND BRANCHES.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Dec. 27, 1888.	No. 48, Daily.	No. 40, Daily.
Leave Weldon	2 15 P. M.	5 38 P. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount	3 33 "	
Arrive Tarboro	4 30 P. M.	
Leave Tarboro	11 20 P. M.	
Arrive Wilson	1 05 P. M.	6 38 P. M.
Leave Wilson	4 02 "	
Leave Selma	5 40 "	
Arrive Fayetteville	7 45 "	
Leave Goldsboro	4 54 "	7 40 "
Leave Warsaw	5 54 "	
Leave Burgaw	7 00 "	
Arrive Wilmington	8 30 "	9 55 P. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 47, Daily.	No. 43, Daily.
Leave Wilmington	8 50 A. M.	8 50 P. M.
Leave Burgaw	9 34 "	9 50 "
Leave Warsaw	10 37 "	10 57 "
Arrive Goldsboro	11 35 "	11 58 "
Leave Fayetteville	8 30	
Arrive Selma	10 47 "	
Arrive Wilson	11 59 "	
Leave Wilson	12 25 P. M.	12 51 A. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount	12 40 "	
Arrive Weldon	1 45 P. M.	2 10 A. M.
Leave Tarboro	11 30 A. M.	
Arrive Weldon	2 35 P. M.	2 70 A. M.

A Freight and Passenger train on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday leaves Smithfield at 6 a. m. and arrives at Fayetteville at 10 a. m. Leaves Fayetteville at 3:40 p. m.; arrives at Smithfield at 6:50 p. m.

Freight and Passenger Train on Monday, Wednesday and Friday leaves Smithfield at 7:30 a. m. and arrives at Wilson at 10:00 a. m. Leaves Wilson at 3:25 p. m. and arrives at Smithfield at 6:30 p. m.

Passenger Train north from Fayetteville connects with R. & D. R. R. at Selma for Raleigh and Greensboro.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Halifax for Scotland Neck at 3:00 P. M. Returning leaves Scotland Neck at 9:30 A. M., daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., via Albemarle & Raleigh R. R., Daily except Sunday, 6.20 P. M. Sunday 5.00 P. M., arrive Williamston, N. C., 8.10 P. M. Leaves Williamston, N. C., 8.30 A. M., Daily except Sunday, arrive Tarboro, N. C., 10.05 A. M., 11.30 A. M.

Train on Midland N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., Daily except Sunday, 5.30 P. M., arrive Smithfield, N. C., 7.00 P. M. Returning leaves Smithfield, N. C., Daily except Sunday, 7.30 A. M., arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9.00 A. M.

Southbound Train on Wilson & Fayetteville Branch if No. 50, Northbound is No. 51.

Train No. 40 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 47 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, also daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Through tickets on sale at this office to all points North via Richmond and Washington.

All Trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

J. R. KENLY, Supt Trans.
JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't
T. M. EMMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent.